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PRINTED TRAGEDY

Bibliography of English Printed Tragedy 1565-1900. Compiled and Edited by Carl J. Stratman. 843pp. Southern Illinois University Press. London: Transatlantic Book Service. £6.

Nowadays the word "tragedy" is seldom heard in the theatre, and the dreams of our poets do not turn towards the composing of five-act dramas on themes classical, romantic or oriental. For more than three centuries the tragic Queens, even though their robes tended to become rather tawdry and their crowns tarnished, had been accorded supreme eminence: in our time their glories have almost completely vanished. Father Stratman's bibliography is a record of their long-enduring reign, and, in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion, he has planned and executed his annals with an appropriately noble expansiveness.

His principal aim, of course, has been to list all the non-Shakespearian plays of this kind published in England from the appearance of *Gorboduc* to the close of the nineteenth century. Actually his weighty volume includes much more than that. He has not been satisfied with chronicling merely the first and other early editions: for each play he seeks to provide information concerning its printings from the beginning until the present, and thus fewer than 1,500 tragedies gathered together in his catalogue yield a total of nearly 7,000 entries. Browning wrote only a few plays, but to these more than ten pages are devoted: even Wordsworth, author of the solitary *Borderers*, requires more than eight.

In the pursuit of his task, the compiler has exercised admirable and praiseworthy care, working through the holdings of almost a score of libraries rich in theatrical material, and refusing to admit any item which he has not personally examined. Still further, all the entries have references to the collections in which copies are to be found; additional information is provided about performances, sources and other relevant matters; an itemized listing of anthologies and a useful chronological register add to the value of the work. If a number of textual errors, chiefly literal, are disregarded, scrutiny of these pages indicates that the whole endeavour, the labour of some eight years, has been carried out with meticulous accuracy.

The nature of the task and Father Stratman's own original contributions naturally vary in accordance with the periods surveyed. From the start in 1565 to the close of the Commonwealth era Sir Walter Greg's magnificent *Bibliography* had thoroughly mapped out the territory, recording not merely early editions but variant issues as well, and in this area, except for the noting of later editions, there was comparatively little which could be added. Although the Restoration drama had not been examined as a whole in such detail, obviously numerous explora-tory essays gave considerable guidance to the compiler. In the eighteenth century conditions were slightly different: earlier guides could give assurance that almost all the play-titles had already been recorded, but, since exact bibliographical studies were scattered and limited in scope, Father Stratman has been able to list a number of editions not previously mentioned, although he could not have been expected to detect the scores of variant issues which later research will certainly bring to light.

The nineteenth century is a different world, where not only editions and issues have to be hunted down but also where play-titles themselves are elusive. For those works which succeeded in reaching stage production, theatrical records provide a fairly comprehensive guide; but this century was the great age for the writing and printing of poetic dramas either not intended for production or not accepted by the managers, and for these there can be only a groping about, often at random, in the libraries.

Here we have to tread with circumspection. It is tempting to believe that Father Stratman, having worked so assiduously in the great collections of dramatic material, must have discovered virtually everything within tragedy's range: but a single comment in his preface demonstrates the erroneousness of any such conclusion. He tells how on one occasion he was permitted to consult volumes in the "Malone" section of the Bodleian and how on another occasion he was allowed to go behind the scenes in the British Museum. And the result? "By the simple expedient of taking down each and every volume from the shelf", he says, "I was able to locate more than three dozen Nineteenth Century tragedies not brought to light before." Even though his bibliography includes no fewer than 175 hitherto unrecorded plays, these two experiences have convinced him "that there must be a fair number of tragedies still awaiting discovery in various libraries".

Nor do the problems disappear when authors and titles have been identified: sometimes, indeed, they become more perplexing, and special care must be taken not to permit Father Stratman's impeccable procedure to lead us towards false assumptions. One or two examples will serve to indicate the danger. Entry 6510 records George Watson's *England Preserv'd* in an edition of 1802: the accompanying note indicates that two earlier catalogues had referred to an edition in 1795 but that, during the course of his widespread explorations, the compiler had "been unable to locate such an edition". The conclusion seems inevitable that the two catalogues were in error. There is, however, in existence not only the original 1795 printing of Watson's drama but also a second edition issued in the same year. Presumably both of these appeared in a very small number of copies, and it so happens that they are not represented in libraries which Father Stratman has consulted.

Both 1795 editions of *England Preserv'd* were published by subscription, and difficulties arise with regard to "private" editions so common in the nineteenth century. In 1797, for instance, Sir Thomas Mostyn had wrote his once-lauded tragedy *The Vale of Clwyd*, and this was originally issued for Private Circulation. Since Father Stratman has found only a printing with "Sold by" on the titlepage, his note says that he has been forced to report that, in fact, the first: yet only one copy is extant of so early an edition, printed apparently months before the second. entries in the present list, both of published and private editions, stress the rarity of copies and perhaps even suggest that editions may have been published. None of the listed, for example, could provide a copy of J. W. Calcraft's *Iphigenia*, earlier than a "third edition" of 1847, but presumably this was preceded by a first and rarer issue.

These and other problems of bibliography. Some limits are inevitable, but without doubt, an effort to prepare an absolutely full and detailed record of the English printed drama, such a venture Father Stratman's catalogue of tragedies makes a valuable contribution, by the use of which it presents within its scope and by the useful guidance which it may offer researchers. Apart from however, it has, and will continue a value of its own. Although fessedly a large proportion 1,483 dramas listed here intrinsic worth, there is little tion for stressing their interest. The eighteenth and teenth-century tragedies more than three-quarters plays printed since 1800 have been "relegated" most minor role in the of English dramatic The scholar, declares Stratman, "must study editions, together with staging, and attempt to why a tragedy was re after time during successive tions". Even if we admit of these pieces were lost numbers, the total must more than enough to make our brains in an endeavour an explanation for the ance and popularity of style, and we may agree that intensive investigation of "a new approach, may before a full understanding lish drama in any reached". For any who decides to essay a this kind Father Stratman graphy provides an map and guide.

SPENSER IN ITALIAN

ANNA MARIA CRINÒ: *Antologia Spenseriana*. 326pp. Verona: Fiorini-Ghidini. L.4,000.

Between 1826 and 1832 two Italians began to translate the *Faerie Queene*. Then, after a gap, in the past thirty years five Italian studies of Spenser have appeared, including a new version in Italian. Signorina Crinò, Professor at Padua, with studies of Raleigh, Dryden and Prior to her credit, and a regular contributor to *English Miscellany*, after studying the seventeenth-century translations of Shakespeare into Italian, has herself translated the *Shepheardes Calender*, *Amoretti* and *Epithalamion*, *Colin Clouts come Home Again* and *Mother Hubberds Tale*, and now presents her countrymen with this selection. It includes the tenth Aegloga (October)—one is enough and this is well-chosen—one hundred lines each from *Mother Hubberd* and *Colin Clout*, twelve *Amoretti*, one *Hymne* (in honour of Love), both *Epithalamion* and *Prothalamion* in full, rightly, and of the *Faerie Queene* one canto from each book, I, xii (Una's betrothal), II, xi (the Bower of Bliss), III, vi (the Garden of Adonis), IV, x (The Temple of Venus), V, Proem and I (Artegal and Irene—political Colin's tune), VII, vi (Mutability) (for which last the publication dates are given as both 1609 and 1611), some 380 stanzas.

Forty pages of introduction describe Spenser's life and work and the controversies that still attend them, with a useful bibliography that does not include, however, Alastair Fowler's *Spenser and the Numbers of Time* (1964). But perhaps numerology is not to her taste, since she never refers to Hieatt's remarkable study of *Epithalamion* in her introduction and notes on the poem, though she mentions it in the bibliography. Each poem or extract is introduced and annotated; indeed every canto of the *Faerie Queene* is summarized. The notes on sources, facts and interpretation are competent. But there are some errors and omissions. Tithonus at *Epithalamion* 75 is passed over to appear in the note on *Prothalamion* 4, where Spenser, however, has Titan; a different character. At *Faerie Queene*, V, I,11 Astraea might have a note, with references to Ovid, Dante and Boccaccio (*Gen. Deorum* IV, 53), as a symbol of the Queen (see Frances Yates, *Journal of Warburg and Courtauld Institutes* (1947)). "Queen Eliza-

If Raleigh's "Shepheard's Ocean" comes from Rhodius, could we not add the reference?

The influence of Dante is hardly proved by the poetry" in *F.Q.* I, XII, 16 *Purgatorio* I, 2, and the vague parallels, no more than those collected in Dedeyan, *Dante en Angleterre* who misses *F.Q.* I, VIII, *Purgatorio* 19,7-33. There nothing "answerable" to ga X, and is "slide—" an "eye-rhyme"? The famous" is not ready "amisse". Too many a are concerned with spelling the meaning of still common archaic words or meanings overlap with the glossary, often scrappy; incomplete casual (e.g. fierie fire); fructifide, or raine: raign is explained as "to not "giust" by "joust" is not "lamentarie" but notably few.

This pleasantly produced should attract more

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ILL DONNE: WELL DONNE

SCHOLARSHIP AND PARA-SCHOLARSHIP

"TRUE LEARNING", a pessimist observed the other day, "is being killed in the Universities slowly, *by degrees*." For English studies, in this country and in the United States, that melancholy diagnosis embodies a bitter truth and conveys a salutary warning. The thousands of academic theses and doctoral dissertations deposited every year in University libraries, the hundreds of volumes based upon them that issue from University presses, the innumerable articles by conscientious academics that fill the pages of the learned periodicals all these contribute in the erection of a pretentious edifice of para-scholarship which has grown to such proportions that by now it overshadows the modest constructions of genuine learning.

This temple of phantom scholarship is served by a devoted priesthood, busily engaged in propagating critical doctrines from professorial pulpits, mapping movements, tracing tendencies, evaluating influences, and refuting each others' heresies in reviews of their rivals' publications while acknowledging one another's assistance in prefaces to their own.

Every year a large number of young men and women are recruited by the offer of State grants and scholarships, and by the prospect of congenial intellectual employment, to prolong their University course by two or three years in order to read for "advanced" degrees. Some of them (but not many, for at most Universities, it appears, the tests are benevolently applied) fail to acquire the degree; others, having acquired it, soon exchange academic life for a calling more suited to their gifts. A certain amount of public money will have been expended upon these still-born academics, and industry or the professions will have had to wait an extra year or two for the recruits they need; but no appreciable harm (beyond the absorption of places and teaching-time in the Universities) will have been inflicted on the cause of learning. A greater proportion of "post-graduates", however, succeed in obtaining academic posts, and it is at the hands of these, the successful, that learning, at any rate in the Humanities, is liable to suffer. They may indeed fulfill a necessary social function: in the United States the academic world is a machine that has to absorb many thousands of lecturers and assistant or associate professors in every year, if it is to keep its wheels revolving; in Britain likewise the new Universities call for staff in increasing numbers, and the require-



The Lothian portrait of John Donne.

ment of an "advanced" degree is at least a means of ensuring that the successful candidates attain a certain standard of intellectual ability and are endowed with a certain intensity of the intellectual interest. What suffers in the process is not so much the Universities themselves, as that which Universities, as learned institutions, exist, or should exist, for: scholarship.

For there is an important by-product in the process of graduate-manufacture: published matter. In order to obtain his advanced degree the graduate student must produce a thesis or dissertation, which will be duly deposited in a library, catalogued, and included in bibliographies; if he is to justify his tenure of an academic post in the eyes of the authorities, for whom "productivity" is a primary requirement, he must "publish"; and if he wants promotion, a list of publications is an essential appendage to his application for it. So every year the edifice of phantom scholarship acquires an additional storey: a glance at the census contained in *The Year's Work in English Studies* will reveal its dimensions and the material that it is made of.

It is a paradox of this shadow world of English studies that the more exalted his position in it, the more harm to his subject a writer is liable to do. The successful academic has climbed to his eminence by a ladder of publications, and he must hold his own in a world where "productivity" is the order of the day; moreover, being an intelligent man with an interest in his subject, he is likely to have something he wants to say about it. But the field of English literature, or all of it that matters, has been so thoroughly worked over that it is almost exhausted, and the occupant of a chair in that subject is tempted to deploy the talents that brought him there in exegetating and expounding views, interpretations, and assessments of which the only remarkable feature is that they are new, but which carry, when he prints them, the authority that in the world of shadow-scholarship attaches to the words of a professor.

* * *

No author has suffered more grievously from these operations than Donne, and the books before us illus-

JOHN DONNE: *The Anniversaries*. Edited by Frank Manley. 209pp. Johns Hopkins Press, London: Oxford University Press. £2.

ARNOLD STEIN: *John Donne's Lyrics: The Eloquence of Action*. 244pp. University of Minnesota Press, London: Oxford University Press. 32s. 6d.

John Donne; The Elegies and The Songs and Sonnets. Edited with Introduction and Commentary by Helen Gardner. 272pp. Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press. £2 15s.

trate their effect upon Donne studies. Professor Gardner's work is an example of the true scholarship as opposed to its phantom counterpart; Professor Stein's and Dr. Manley's exemplify respectively para-scholarship at its higher and at its lower level.

True to type, Dr. Manley's edition of the *Anniversaries* started life as a dissertation; the editor was assisted by a Fellowship at Johns Hopkins and by grants from the Fluid Research Fund of Yale and several other sources; he records in his preface the names of public libraries that "placed their resources at [his] disposal" (could they really have withheld them?) and of academic notabilities (including Dr. Gardner) to whom he claims to be indebted; the fim had article was published by the Johns Hopkins Press and it is sold in this country under the aegis of Oxford University. In short, it has all the outward trappings of a learned work. How well does it live up to its appearance?

The task of the editor of an English seventeenth - century poet is threefold: to establish a text; to furnish that text with a commentary; and to provide a critical introduction.

The text of the *Anniversaries* presents no problems: there are no manuscripts to collate and no rival textual traditions to evaluate; the editor has only to reprint the original text, incorporating a handful of corrections (most of them in the 1612 *Errata*) and recording (if he wishes) the later deviations from it, which themselves are few and inconsiderable. This is fortunate for Dr. Manley, whose expertise as a textual critic may be judged by his comment on Donne's correction of the printer's *then to there*: "the two words would have resembled one another somewhat in seventeenth-century Secretary hand, and it is easy to see how the mistake was made". *Sancta simplicitas!* One wonders how an editor who solemnly imparts that information to his readers would have fared in the maze of textual complications that confronted Dr. Gardner.

As for Dr. Manley's commentary, it recalls all too plainly the circumstances of its origin; it seems to have been designed rather to swell the bulk of his thesis than to enlighten his readers; he must needs explain what requires no explanation, imagine difficulties in order to resolve them, "illustrate" what is already as clear as day, and fill his notes with "parallels" that meet the text only at infinity. Here are two almost consecutive "explanatory" notes: "I. 10 *determined*. Came to an end, ceased, expired. 51 *some blasphemy*. A degree of blasphemy, used figuratively in the sense of an impious speech against something held sacred." Then the editor must leave a simple text in order to advertise his own perspicuity; Dr. Manley specializes in expounding puns that Donne could never have intended: at II 37 the hymns [he suggests] are also males which may impregnate others", and at II 290 *In*



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this low farvne, poore soule, what wilt thou doe? is said to be "a pun on classes in the English school system".

Such absurdities apart, the bulk of Dr. Manley's notes consist of quotations that are supposed to illuminate Donne's text. These are frequently marred by misinterpretations, sometimes of the passage the editor is seeking to illustrate, sometimes of the passage he adduces as an illustration—in two consecutive notes, for instance (pp. 174-5) he misunderstands his own quotations from Gregory and Aquinas and attributes to Cornelius Agrippa (whom he misquotes) a sense the opposite to that intended by the writer. But even if the editor always quoted correctly and interpreted aright, nine out of ten of his "illustrations" would be superfluous. Two examples must suffice. "Thou art the Proclamation, and I am the Trumpet at whose voice the people come"—so Donne. "The trumpet", Dr. Manley tells us, "is a common figure of the prophet, blasted by inspiration", and *he proceeds to quote*, with a "cf.", seven (irrelevant) verses from Ezekiel. Every man, says Donne, thinks himself a Phoenix: "The phoenix", Dr. Manley informs us, "was one of the favourite tropes of Renaissance biographers", and he seeks to reinforce this familiar truth by quoting as an example of it a sentence from Tomasini's *Petrarcha Redivivus* [sic]—Padua, 1650!

If the author utters a commonplace, thesis-scholarship demands that his editor should give us a "survey of the *topos*", usually consisting of a mixed bag of references to the "tradition" it belongs to. "Up unto the watch-tower get", says Donne, "And see all things despoyld of fallacies"; "A traditional symbol of the mind", observes Dr. Manley; "For an excellent survey of the *topos*, see D. C. Allen, *The Harmonious Vision* (Baltimore, 1954), pp. 17-18, who cites Plato *Timaeus*, 70a, and the *Republic*, 560b. Isaiah 31: 5-8; Pliny *Nat. Hist.* XI, 134; Cicero, *De Nat. Deor.* II-140; and Spenser, F.Q., II, ix, 44-58". Among scores of similar notes, the palm perhaps should go to one on page 133, which traces the "topic of the decay of the world" through Renaissance thought:

> See George Hakewill, *An Apologie or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God* (London, 1630); Godfrey Goodman, *The Fall of Man* (London, 1616); Victor Harris, *All Coherence Gone* (Chicago, 1949); R. F. Jones, *Ancients and Moderns* (St. Louis, 1936); George Williamson, "Mutability, Decay and Seventeenth-Century Melancholy", *ELH* II (1935), 121-50; D. C. Allen, "The Degeneration of Man and Renaissance Pessimism", SP XXXV (1938), 202-27. The history of the idea in the Middle Ages has not yet been written, but a few of the more important primary sources are: Cyprian *PL* 42, 447-48; Gregory, *PL* 76, 1079-80; Fredegarius, *MGH, SRM*, II, 123; Hugh of St. Victor, *PL* 176, 713, 720; Richard of St. Victor, *PL* 196, 201-12; Innocent III, *PL* 217, 706, 715; Aquinas, *Commentum in Quatuor Libros Sententiorum* [sic] I, d. xl, q. 1; Chaucer, *The Clerk's Tale*, 1135-40.

The thesis-scholar's stock-in-trade, it will be seen, consists of "sources" and "parallels"; his commentary is stuffed with "references"; and his crutches are "vide" and "cf."; Dr. Manley himself leans heavily upon "See also". But what, after all, is the meaning of these injunctions and how seriously are we meant to take them? Does Dr. Manley really want us to "compare" all the passages he invokes with his "cf."? Does he expect us to look up all the authorities that he *enjoins us to "See also"*? If we do, we find, as often as not, that they throw no light whatever on the context; and the truth is that they were not put there for that purpose; they are vestiges of the thesis out of which the book developed, and were intended not to throw light on the range of Donne's reading, but to reassure an examiner about the range of Dr. Manley's.

* * *

The Anniversaries, with their extravagant panegyric of a dead girl whom the poet had never seen, have always presented a problem to Donne's admirers. "If it had been written of the Virgin Marie it had been something", said Ben Jonson, adding that Donne "described the Idea of a Woman and not as she was". For Dr. Manley, this not very striking observation is "the most acute defense of the poems ever made", and the purpose of his Introduction is, he says, "in great part to expand [its] implications."

According to Dr. Manley, Donne "transformed the external occasion into something deeply personal"; his lament on the death of Elizabeth Drury was a lament for "his own heart's loss of wisdom"; "the central emotion of the poem, the overwhelming sense of loss, is ultimately not connected with the death of Elizabeth Drury. It is a lament for the loss of Eden", and he goes on to suggest that "a vague idea of what Donne is getting at is available in C. G. Jung's concept of the *anima*, which is in itself vague, but which in general represents the 'Idea of a Woman' in man, the image of his *own soul, his own deepest reality*.... In Donne's own time" (Dr. Manley continues) "the clearest formulation was in terms of the traditional concept of Wisdom, which like the *anima*, was almost always symbolized by woman." So some thirty pages are filled with a series of undigested quotations ("As Dante pointed out"; "As Edwyn Bevan has pointed out"; "According to Joseph Gikatila"; "According to Augustine"; "As Louis L. Martz has pointed out"; "According to Douglas Bush, echoing Coffin, Nicolson, and others"; "As Northrop Frye recently claimed"; "As Donne explained in one of his sermons"; "As Dante remarked") designed to illustrate the Greek and Hebraic "traditions of Wisdom", not to mention "parallels" with the Talmudic Shekinah, Spenser's Sapience and Dante's Beatrice. This survey leads to the conclusion that

> The tripartite structure of the *Anniversaries* is identical with the central symbol that arises from it. Put into Aristotelian terms, it is the same as the relationship between efficient and final cause. The symbol is the principle because of which the poem moves towards the production of its effect. It is the form. But at the same time, seen from a slightly different perspective, the symbol is also the process itself that *produces the effect. It is both the object* and the wit. More concretely, if through the process of the poem—the threefold act of memory, understanding, and will—we arrive at the right valuations of this world and the next, we will have achieved within ourselves the Image of God that was lost.

Whatever this rigmarole may mean, it can hardly be said to answer the question that Dr. Manley set out with; he has simply taken us back to where we started. The death of Elizabeth Drury afforded Donne, as we always knew, and as he himself tells us in the titles to the poems, an "occasion" for "representing the decay of this whole world" and of "contemplating the progress of the soul"; but the world's "loss of wisdom" offers no more plausible an occasion for intense personal grief on Donne's part than does the individual death that he purports to be lamenting.

A book like Dr. Manley's would not be worth detailed examination were it not *typical of dozens* of other academic studies; works as bad, or almost as bad, as this are appearing every day under the aegis of Universities that are supposed to be the guardians and propagators of true learning, and their authors are duly rewarded with Doctorates and Professorships.

* * *

If Dr. Manley's book represents the penny plain of pars-scholarship, Professor Stein's is an example of the twopence coloured. The author is of high academic standing: he began writing on Donne (he tells us) some twenty years ago; the Guggenheim Foundation and the Graduate School of Washington helped to produce his book, and parts of it appeared in various learned publications before the whole was published in America by the University of Minnesota Press and by the Oxford University Press in England. Professor Stein must have spent years lecturing on Donne to his students; he evidently knows the *Songs and Sonets* inside out; and he brings to their analysis shrewdness, ingenuity, and a considerable zest for generating and expounding ideas. If all these gifts had been devoted to the strict purpose of scholarship, to demonstrating what Donne *really* meant, all would have been well; but then Professor Stein might have been forced to conclude that he had little or nothing to say about Donne that was both new and true, and the desire to publish would have remained unsatisfied.

Professor Stein has ideas of his own about Donne's style, his wit, and his sensibility, and seeks to make them plausible by analysing in detail a number of the *Songs and Sonets*. The following, on "Donne's imagination working through sound", is a typical example of his criticism:

> In the structure of lovely sphe[re]s, part of the power of the mistress's symbol lies in the persuasive magic of the consonantal pattern. The *d's* threaten the finality of death. The *n's* threaten too, but not without some hint that the final power of decision belongs to the mistress ("then", "Mourn", "not", "down", "in", "bone", "sone"). The *m's* and *n's* move back and forth, between destruction and safety. The *l* of "sphe*a*re" picked up by "loo*k*e*a*te", points toward the saving grace that resides in her magic power over him.

The Professor gives a broader description of Donne's "musical imagination" in his excursus on *The Good-morrow*, where he tells us that Donne's art is

> an art in which the affective resources of verbal sensuousness are deliberately limited and approach bareness, in which what is most immediately affective neither is privileged to speak any dominating lyric capsules of truth, nor is yet disqualified from so speaking. Donne thinks [Professor Stein continues] in imaginative forms, where part must qualify or justify itself against part, where themes must win their way through an honourable and potent resistance. The resolution is achieved through a progress of transformation and recapitulation, through a system of inner references to what is the past history of any chosen moment in the developing form. By these references and their development such moments build a significant relationship between their past and their future history. It is in this sense of form that Donne must, in these general terms, be considered a musical poet. His refusal to annihilate the past and the external in the progress of his poem can be taken as one sign of his musical imagination.

Analysing Donne's wit, Professor Stein favours us with some specimens of his own. When Donne bids the rising sun tell him "tomorrow late" whether "both the Indias of spice and Myne" do not "lie here" with *him in the body of his mistress*, Professor Stein, spotting the surprising effectiveness of "the little word 'late'", offers us this comment upon it:

> One does not expect the lover to have much interest in geographical locations—even when a shrewd sense of longitudinal relationships favors a preposterously *late day in bed* with the beloved.

Such epigrammatic sallies are even more embarrassing in more serious contexts, as when we are told that "Donne can rattle the links in the chain of being and make a merry music".

Sometimes the Professor's high-sounding exegesis is founded on a plain misinterpretation, as when he devotes four pages to the thesis, for which there is no shadow of justification in the text, that *The Indifferent* is a hit at doctrinal Indifferentism—"a mocking parody of established and authoritarian religious and philosophical arguments". Criticism founded on such false premises is positively mischievous: more often, Professor Stein is saved from being misleading by being unintelligible—as in the following passage, where he explains the sub-title of his book, "The Eloquence of Action":

> Donne's career, as private man, poet, and articulate man of God, deeply honors the ideal eloquence of action, in part, by not dishonoring the freedom of spontaneity which makes an act individual. The oppositions, within man and poem, however hard they strive to achieve order, do not strive to annihilate each other in that order. Words aspire to action. Action aspires to the integrated simplicity of an ultimate eloquence. What is achieved, at best, is an honorable truce, a literary eloquence of action.

Readers may well conclude, as did Rasselas concerning the Abyssinian philosopher, that Professor Stein is one of those sages whom one understands less, as one hears them longer.

* * *

To turn from these productions to Dr. Gardner's edition of the *Elegies* and *Songs and Sonets* is to exchange the shadow of scholarship for the thing itself. Dr. Gardner is concerned simply to ascertain what Donne wrote and to explain what he meant by it. "Simply"—but though the aim is a simple one, to achieve it is far from being an easy matter: there can hardly be a more difficult text in English literature, to establish or to interpret, than the text of Donne's love-poems. Dr. Gardner is supremely well equipped for the double task: she has an unrivalled knowledge of the conditions in which Donne's poems were transmitted in manuscript, and she is completely at home in the life and thought and literature of his age. She has spent years preparing for this edition, fifteen years that have been largely devoted to actual work on it. The fruits of her long study are a General and Textual Introduction, an apparatus and a commentary, and in half a dozen volumes, of which the present one is the first, she will deal with the poems in Donne's poems, his verse letters to Lady Bedford and Mrs. Herbert, the Marshall engraving, the Lothian portrait (reproduced in light by Mr. John Hayward), reproduced as frontispieces to *Elegies* and the *Songs*, respectively.

Dr. Gardner's heavier, duller, the preparation of the text of the twenty-eight manuscript collections that (apart from the Westmoreland MS., which she has examined, though unknown to Grierson) in this area has yielded up only interesting discoveries, a few new and valuable scraps (the Cuthi MS., which transmits only a year or two ago at Westmoreland MS. is shown by the hand of Donne's first editor, Woodward, and to publish main conclusions about the text of the three principal manuscripts with each other and with edition of 1633, or to the authority she assigns to *constituting the text*.

Plenty of scope remains for controversy on textual matters, and Dr. Gardner does not always convince. "Donne is a great writer of one", she says, "never, does not lie in the textual field; think that his editor should is her complete rearrangement of Timid she certainly is not in the *Songs and Sonets*. These fifty has a better justification or so lyrics have been jumbled together in the manuscript and printed dence than this accorded collections, with little reason and on Johnson's "who gives no in her own high-powered and apparent authority; Grierson, in balanced judgment, 1912, practically adopted the arrangement surely right to call found in the edition of 1635, ties, as she does, when this order, irrational and conagreement between existing though it is, has been accepted Group II of the MSS. by readers of Donne ever since. The bowing to the authority of "editor" of 1633.

* * *

Dr. Gardner is at her best in the presentation of the *Songs and* determining the canon; *Sonets* in two groups (each of which sense of Donne's development" to contain twenty-seven what he could, and could not, poems) is the most striking feature have written—and she has of the new edition. One cannot pass the new edition. One cannot pass *temptations*, to both judgment on it without considering seem peculiarly like the fundamental and related topics: create the kinds into which Donne's love-scepticism and creative poems may be divided and the relation that his love-poetry bears to but she states both sides his experience. and her Appendix A enables readers to judge about her exclusions.

Where the meaning itself is in doubt, readings are plain that they are not the result of (she might say "emendation" to know; and Mr. Gardner's a powerful review article places where she prefers readings or references in the rations or her notes. passage in *Twelfth Night* serve as an example. In one group of readings up by the other, words "nor leave a by 1633, with the leave loving". The the former reading ing" could not editor of 1633, pointed out that by an editor in 1633 script containing Hughens, whose poem in or before evidently been acquired his a-dozen-years does not tell us

Dr. Gardner believes that all the poems in her first group were written before 1600, and most of them, like the *Elegies*, between 1593 and 1596. The poems in this group are not homogeneous: some are light songs, others dramatic lyrics presupposing situations reminiscent of Propertius, lovers "accept the Petrarchan convention of a lady who is "too true to her learning, she is too kind". None of them gives expression to the concept of love as a scrupulous union, or makes play with neo-Platonic fancies that characterize the poems in Dr. Gardner's second group.

That second group consists mainly of "poems of mutual love in which there is no question of falseness on either side or of frustration by either lover of the other's desire", poems that "treat of love as union, and of this miracle, something that is outside the natural order of things". Dr. Gardner would assign all the poems in this group to the years 1602-5, when Donne, having lost his employment under Egerton and ruined his prospects by his clandestine marriage, was living in enforced retirement at Mitcham. "Having lost the world for love", says Dr. Gardner, "he was dazzled by authors whose speculations had already fascinated him by a kind of love radically different from the naturalistic view that had been the basis of much of his earlier love-poetry and from the Petrarchan ideal of frustration."

The scholarship based on the content of the poems corresponds roughly with a distinction based on their form. Donne's metres are many and varied (he used forty-six forms of stanza in his lyrics, we are told, of which forty-two are of his own invention), and no simple metrical criterion is possible; but one may say that in poems of the first group the stanza is lighter and the structure less elaborate; the distinction of the second group, says Dr. Gardner, "lies in their more subtle and complex conception of lyric form and style".

* * *

The editor, then, has rearranged the poems not simply for her readers' convenience; her grouping is based on differences in the kinds of poem that Donne wrote, which themselves reflect differences in his ways of thinking of, and experiencing, the passion of love. How do the poems respond to this reorganization? One must live with Dr. Gardner's book before one can answer that question. Most readers will find, we believe, that the longer they live with it the better they will like this feature of it; and it was at any rate the experience of the reviewer, over a long period, that whenever he wanted a particular poem it was to the right group that, instinctively, he turned.

The differences between the groups and the likeness between the poems within each group become all the clearer by juxtaposition; readers of Donne should be grateful for the insight that has enabled Dr. Gardner to reveal much that could not easily have been appreciated before; and one hopes that her arrangement will be accepted as standard in future printings of the *Songs and Sonets*.

How far it is possible to argue from genre to date "simpler, and presumably earlier", "more complex, and presumably later", is another question. That inference perhaps does less than justice to Donne's gift for being different kinds of person, and writing different kinds of poem, within a short space of time. And, granted that he may well have begun to write love-lyrics before he had absorbed neo-Platonic doctrines (of which there is certainly no trace in his *Elegies*), and that his complex "*philosophic*" *love-poems express* something that was not yet part of him when he wrote the earliest of the *Songs and Sonets*, it is surely a little rigid to think of that collection as consisting of "two distinct sets of poems" (the phrase is Dr. Gardner's), the one composed entirely before, the other entirely after, he became *attracted to the doctrines of neo-*Platonism. And even if Dr. Gardner's second group is accepted as representing a more mature strand in Donne's poetry and in his nature, her suggestion that all the poems in it were written after his marriage is hardly reconcilable with Donne's actual experience.

* * *

There are, in Dr. Gardner's second group, two kinds of poem that it is hard to believe can really have been written during the early years of his marriage.

The first kind are poems that are apparently inspired by conventional "love affairs". *A Valediction of my Name in a Window* ("And when thy melted maid, Corrupted by thy Lover's gold, and page"), *Love's Alchymie* ("Oh, 'tis imposture all"), and *The Blossome*. Donne might, of course, have had such "affairs" in London (or—as in *The Blossome*—*out of London*) during his early married years with Ann at Pyrford; but the tone of those poems, and the way of life that they suggest, are hardly consistent with the letters—so tenderly solicitous for his young wife that he wrote from his domestic fireside at Pyrford, still less with the account of himself at this period that he included *not long afterwards* in *Essaies in Divinitie*:

> Thou hast delivered me, O God, from the Egypt . . . of lust, by confining my affections; and from the monstrous and unnaturall Egypt of painfull and wearisome idleness, by the necessities of domesticke and familiar cares and duties.

If poems like *Love's Alchymie* and *The Blossome* fit uneasily into our picture of the recently-married Donne, hardly less discordant, unless they are addressed to Ann herself, are those poems that celebrate the deep mutual passion of difficult lovers—poems (to quote Dr. Gardner) "such as *The Good-Morrow*, *The Anniversary*, *The Canonization*, or *Love's Growth*", of which (in her words) the "whole tone affirms the unity of the whole personality, of body and soul, in the union of love". It is surely not naively sentimental to suggest that only Ann Donne can have shared with him such an absorbing passion during the years he spent with her at Pyrford. But Ann Donne is not the woman referred to in *The Anniversary*, where the lovers are not husband and wife (l.11), and have known (and, it seems, loved) each other for just a year—the point of the poem is indicated by its title. So, too, *The Good-Morrow* and *Love's Growth* are essentially poems of new love, describing "love's awaken'd root" in its first spring. If these poems were written after 1602, the passion they express was too recent to have had Ann for its object the most have known her since 1599, if not earlier), and too deep and absorbing to have been felt for anyone else. These difficulties disappear if the poems were written in the 1590s and express his early passion for her when she was still Ann More, or were addressed to her rivals or predecessors in his affections.

Dr. Gardner, who is precluded from accepting an early date for these lyrics by the inference she draws *from* their complex form and neo-Platonic content, is forced, in order to explain away those features that seem incompatible with her later dating, to treat them as fictional products of Donne's amatory imagination, "far from the reality we know of". And in order to be consistent, she has to extend this interpretation to all the poems in her second group, including such poems as *A Valediction of the Book* and *A Valediction forbidding mourning*, which might well (one would think) have been addressed to Ann after marriage. But Dr. Gardner cannot admit that these poems relate to present experience: "the bond they celebrate", she says, "is not the bond of marriage", it is "an ecstatic union" with "no sublunary consequences", like that of Lancelot and Guinevere or Tristan and Isolde; and she quotes Donne's approving reference to Jerome's *Nihil foedius quam uxorem amare tanquam adulteram*, in an attempt to persuade us that these passionate poems envisage an imaginary lover and his mistress, and not a real husband and wife. What the real wife can have thought of them when her husband showed them to her, Dr. Gardner does not venture to suggest.

* * *

If this account of how Donne came to *write these poems is unconvincing*, the date-scheme to which Dr. Gardner would relate it is equally implausible. "A great many of these", she says, "can be dated with certainty"—"A few of them can be dated, with varying degrees of probability" would have been nearer the truth—and she is almost equally categorical *in referring the early lyrics to before* 1600 and her "second set" to after 1602. She finds it "hard to believe" that in the intervening years, when he was busy planning *The Progresse of the Soule* and occupied by his work for Egerton, Donne was "at the same time writing love-lyrics". At Pyrford, on the other hand, "he had no professional concerns. He could read as he chose and write *con amore*". "It is in these years", she concludes, "that I would place the majority of the later *Songs and Sonnets*."

This surely is to over-simplify the picture of Donne's life both before and after his marriage. However fully the years from 1599 to 1601 were occupied with his duties as Egerton's secretary and with plans for his great "sullen" epic, he had time, after all, to fall in love with Ann More, to steal her affections, and to engineer a clandestine marriage with her; surely he might also have found time to address to her, and perhaps even to others, a score or so of lyrics? Equally, it is difficult to regard the splendid poems of the second group, at once so deep and so detailed in their passion, as effusions "not written to Ann Donne or even about her", but expressing emotion recollected, or imagined, by a devoted but strictly neo-Platonic husband.

Professor Empson has published in *The Critical Quarterly* a long and scathing review, in brilliant bad taste, of Dr. Gardner's edition, aimed (it appears) at discrediting as much as he can of the work she has done in establishing and interpreting Donne's text. The tone of his criticism is such as to make it likely to do more damage to the cause he himself than to his

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victim; but on the question of dating he has an irrefragable case, and he supports it by several compelling arguments. He rightly discounts the observation—made by Donne in 1625, probably with *The Anniversaries* in mind—that he "did best when [he] had least truth for his subject", which Dr. Gardner brings forward to support her view that the passionate poems of her second group are "far from the reality we know of": he is right again when he says that few if any of the historical details she appeals to (other than one undoubted reference to James I's "court huntsmen") can be relied on as proving the late date of the poems they occur in; above all, he is right in contending that if the poems of the second group are attributed to the period of Donne's marriage, it becomes impossible to suggest for many of them a psychologically plausible explanation.

Though one may disagree with her on this not unimportant matter of the dating, Dr. Gardner's edition remains not less than a major work of scholarship, and to mention it in the same breath as Professor Stein's and Dr. Manley's productions would be an insult to her achievement. But the contrast between her work and theirs points the difference between scholarship and para-scholarship: the one deals with reality, the other with its shadow. Dr. Gardner is in touch, and keeps her readers in touch, with the mind of Donne, illuminated by her knowledge of him as he actually was, an historic, living person, not the *Ersatz* figure that Dr. Manley pieces together from histories and textbooks; and she follows the convolutions of his thought through the verbal mazes of his work without indulging in the flights of fancy that are the staple of Professor Stein's "interpretations". If her judgments are often peremptory, hers is the confidence of the scholar who knows how much he knows, not the airy dogmatism of the student who doesn't know how much he doesn't; and if one finds one's self differing from time to time from her conclusions, one finds also that one has learnt much from her in the process.

WORLD'S EYE VIEW

Saeculum Weltgeschichte. **Band II. Neue Hochkulturen in Asien; griechisch-römische Welt. Die ersten Hochreligionen; Die Völker Europas bis zum Hochmittelalter. 677pp. Freiburg: Herder.**

The writing of "world-history" has always been a difficult enterprise even in past times, when there was less of it to record and when the amount of information was still relatively small. Moreover, at least the form in which world-history was to be presented was fairly clear and simple, in the minds of western historians, during the brief period of western ascendancy over the rest of the world. In western eyes during that time the western civilization was the only one that counted now or was ever going to count in the future.

The civilizations of the Jews, Greeks and Romans were important in so far as they led up to the history of western Christendom: the recently rediscovered civilizations of Ancient Egypt and Ancient Iraq might have some importance if they proved to have had any appreciable influence on the histories of the Jews, Greeks and Romans. The living civilizations of the Islamic World, India, and Eastern Asia either did not count at all, or, at the most, counted only in so far as they had fallen, within recent times, under total or partial western domination. On this view, world-history was a single-track movement leading up to the modern west and stopping there. In the generation ending in 1914, history seemed to westerners to have come to an end as far as the west was concerned. History had ended in the west's winning a world-wide supremacy, and this, once established, was assumed to be going to last till the end of time.

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This picture of world-history has been shattered by the events of the past half-century. The cumulative effect of the two world wars has not only overthrown the west's temporary supremacy; it has also made the seamy side of the western way of life glaringly evident to both western and non-western observers. It can no longer be taken for granted that the west is going to have the last word in the world's history—and this last word may not be spoken till 2000 million years from now, since this is, apparently, mankind's expectation of life on this planet if we do not liquidate ourselves with the weapons that have been produced by modern science and technology. The last word might lie with China. It might lie with some future form of human society that is still far beyond our present horizon. Who can tell? In any case, we have now realized that history has to be seen, not as a single line with a western terminus, but as a set of parallel lines, any or all of which may hold the key to the future.

This new realization of the complexity of world-history had coincided in date with an enormous increase in our information about it. The archaeologists have been extending our information at one end, the archivists at the other. And all this information has to be digested and presented in some form in which it will be intelligible, manageable, and useful to ordinary educated people.

By now, everyone is a citizen of the world, as well as of just his own country. Events in any part of the world now affect all other parts, and, in the atomic age, any military event may escalate into a life-and-death crisis for all of us. When the French conquered Vietnam in the nineteenth century, this was merely a local colonial war fought, on the western side, exclusively by professional troops. The present war in Vietnam is a matter of the most anxious world-wide concern. To understand this war, cope with it, and bring it to an end, one must have a knowledge of Vietnamese as well as American history. Yet how many Americans, or other westerners, know anything about this?

And Vietnam, which is a major centre of local suffering and of world-wide trouble at the moment, is only one of dozens of non-western countries, in all quarters of the globe, in which world-history is in the making. How is the ordinary citizen to master the knowledge that he needs for being adequate to his political responsibilities? He may be well-educated, but he will also be busy, and he will not be an historian, and certainly not a specialist in any fraction of history's vast and still rapidly expanding field. How are the tiny minority who are historians to present world-history to other educated men and women—in fact, to the people who hold mankind's destiny in their hands? This need has been realized by present-day historians, and they have already been making valiant attempts to meet it. Two ways have been tried: single authorship and team-work.

Present-day single authorship has its forerunners in Polybius, Ssu-ma Ch'ien and Bossuet and in our time in notable works by at least two American historians, McNeill and Stravrianos; in team-work, the pioneers were the editors of the Cambridge Ancient, Medieval, and Modern History. Each method has its obvious merits and defects. A single mind can take a bird's-eye view of world-history and see it as the unity that it is. The single-handed historian can be illuminating in his vision of the structure, but, inevitably, he will be unable to master the details in every part of the field. Mastery of the details can be achieved (though this never more than imperfectly) by specialists, but team-work, however strong in detail, is likely to be weak in bringing the specialists' fragmentary contributions together into an intelligible whole. They may have a genuine wish to work in unison, and the editor may be a first-rate conductor of his orchestra, but the best and most ably conducted orchestra or choir cannot be the equivalent of a soloist.

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The volume under review is a product of team-work. *Saeculum Weltgeschichte* has eleven editors, and its second volume has twelve authors. The time-span of this volume extends from the thirteenth century B.C. to the beginning of the seventh century of the Christian Era. In detail, its general standard is first-rate; but, on the two tests of unity of vision and sense of proportion, it cannot compare with the best of those world-histories that are the works of single authors.

The editors have made a serious attempt to find a place for cultures, and for episodes, that are not part of the stream heading towards the modern west. Two of the most brilliant contributions are Karl Jettmar's on the early nomads of the Eurasian steppes and Herbert Franke's on China's road to political and cultural unity in the age of the philosophers. Yet, out of this volume of 677 pages, only twenty-two are allotted to the Eurasian nomads, who played a key role in world-history for 2,000 years, and only twenty-five to the unification of China and to the history of the Chinese philosophies that have played so large a part, first in the formation, and then in the maintenance, of the Chinese world-state. By contrast, 221 pages are allotted to the Roman Empire, and eighty-nine to its forerunners the Greeks. It is to Karl Christ's credit that he has used the ample space allotted to him for the Roman Empire to treat his subject in a generously broad way. He not only carries the story down to the Roman Empire's collapse in the Levant in the early years of the sixth century; he also finds room for a most interesting characterization of Rome's Parthian and Sasanian neighbours and adversaries. Yet, when this has been said, the disproportion between the respective treatments of Rome and China still remains paradoxical.

* * *

The Roman Empire today is ancient history. The successor-states into which its western half broke up in the fifth century have never re-united. They have gone through many transformations and developments; they have achieved unprecedented triumphs, especially in the fields of science and technology, and, partly as a result of these, they have been collectively dominant for a time over all the rest of the world. But they have not succeeded in re-establishing the Roman Peace on a world-wide scale; so far from that, they have made two world wars within the span of one life-time, and they have exposed the whole human race to its present danger of self-annihilation by inventing the atomic weapon while the institution of war is still a going concern. On the other hand, the Chinese Empire, which was founded in 221 B.C., like war, still a going concern today. From time to time it has fallen to pieces, as the Egyptian Empire did twice in the course of the 3,000 years of Ancient Egyptian history. Yet in Chinese history, as in Egyptian history, these interludes of political disunity have been "intermediate periods", and they have rightly been given this label by the Egyptologists. In both Ancient Egyptian history and Chinese history, political disunity has been the exception; political unity has been the rule. The contrast to the post-Roman history of the western world is conspicuous, and it is not in the west's favour.

On the whole, then, it has to be said that this second volume of *Saeculum Weltgeschichte* is not a success, in spite of its high average standard in detail. It has not succeeded in enabling the reader to see world-history as a unity, and it has only partially shaken itself free from the pre-1914 western view of world-history—the view that assessed the importance of non-western history by the extent of its contribution to the civilization of the modern west.

The writing of genuine world-history is still in its infancy. We have not yet discovered how to combine unity of vision with mastery of detail. Meanwhile, the world-citizen who wants to understand the history of the world-community of which he has now become a member will probably find his needs better met by single-author works, such as Stravrianos's and McNeill's, than by co-operative works such as *Saeculum Weltgeschichte*—good though this is of its kind.

TRIBE TO NATION

BARBARA WARD: *Nationalism and Ideology.* The Place of Carleton University, Ottawa. 125pp. Hamish Hamilton. 25s.

To concentrate a kind of universal history into a brief series of lectures presents formidable problems of selection and perspective. The present and the immediate past must be reduced to their barest outlines in order to fit the scale of the remoter past; and both must be subjected to a few abstract generalizations in order to form a meaningful continuum with the projection of current trends into the future. Miss Ward is a skilful and experienced practitioner of these arts of scholarly popularization. She has compressed into some 30,000 words a brilliant summary of man's progress from the tribe to the nation state, followed by a speculative but cogent study of his future prospects.

Miss Ward's analysis of the transition from tribal society by way of feudal empires to the nation-state is naturally rooted in considerations of economics and technology. So is her account of the obsolescence of the nation-state, which is no longer large enough to provide the market or generate the resources necessary for the science-based industries of today. The only exceptions among the so-called nation-states are those which really belong to a post-national category: the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. Even these are only temporarily self-sufficient. The best and longest chapters of the book are those in which Miss Ward devastatingly exposes the inadequacy of both the capitalist and the communist attempts to develop a successor to the traditional nation-state.

The miniature scale of the argument imposes a concentrated style which is often pungent and brilliant. As a summary of the decline and fall of the Habsburg and Ottoman empires, it would be difficult to improve on the following sentence:

> In the two empires in which a shot-silk texture of national minorities prevented any easy transformation into monolithic nationalism . . . the new national forces hastened political decay and "Balkanization" and encouraged the Russians and the Germans to compete for the inheritance, which led to two world wars.

The book is full of [illegible] ties. It has to be, in its compass at all.

Sometimes the [illegible] superficial and misleading: that Russia "moved [illegible] wooden plough in [illegible] years" is an unjust exaggeration. Modern technology begin in Russia with the Revolution. Indeed, [illegible] leaders are nowadays [illegible] emphasize, quite correctly, [illegible] theory of artificial [illegible] was worked out by a [illegible] tist of the last century, [illegible] wooden plough and [illegible] disappeared from the [illegible] today. Both the [illegible] weakness of Soviet indu[illegible] its concentration on a [illegible] lar sectors of the [illegible] price of backwardness. Other examples could be [illegible] misleading abbreviation.

But Miss Ward's [illegible] grateful to her for [illegible] not only a short, [illegible] admirably lucid study [illegible] problems, but also [illegible] ages to be both realistic [illegible] The realism is apparent [illegible] sion that the necessary [illegible] mulation for British [illegible] revolution could not [illegible] have been achieved with [illegible] the faces of the poor, [illegible] did again in the Soviet [illegible] tribution to civilized [illegible] Greeks and the Jews [illegible] through the last chapter [illegible] prospects for the future. [illegible] Ward the main ground [illegible] is the conviction that [illegible] instinct is as strong as [illegible] most of its institutions [illegible] have proved almost as [illegible] our political systems. [illegible] clusion it is a relief to [illegible] agree.

GLAD, CONFIDENT MORNING

DEAN ACHESON: *Morning and Noon.* 288pp. Hamish Hamilton. 30s.

This memoir by the distinguished former Secretary of State ends at his noon in 1941 when he went back into Federal service as Assistant Secretary to Cordell Hull, when he was already forty-eight. It is a wholly and consistently delightful book, full of amusing and original anecdotes about eminent persons, and indispensable to anyone interested in the history of the United States from just before the First World War until American involvement in the second. Mr. Acheson puts the golden age of all childhood, "quite accurately", as between the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first half of the 1920s, "before the plunge into a motor age and city life swept away the freedom of children and dogs, put them both on leashes and made them the organized prisoners of an adult world".

His dawn was in a little New England country town. Glad, confident morning was composed of university, law school and apprenticeship as Law Clerk to Mr. Justice Brandeis, when he came into personal contact with other eminent judges, like Mr. Justice Holmes. Neither Brandeis nor Holmes would use the telephone, so young Acheson ran messages between them. Holmes once said to young Acheson:

> I remember once taking an essay I had written on Plato to Emerson—I was 19. The sage read it and then "When you strike at a king, you must kill him!" Rather fine for an old fellow to a young man.

Brandeis was laudably laconic. No explanations for refusals were his rule for all importunants:

> I regret that I cannot comply with your request. So that you may know that my refusal is final, I give no reasons.

But the "great liberal" Brandeis was not to be fooled into wishy-washy, sentimental, "Whitehall knows best" attitudes. Describing this, Mr. Acheson says:

> . . . he thinks that the great end in life lies with the individual mind, in its building up its own worlds, in its explorations and darings and triumphs over weaknesses and fears and laziness, and, perhaps, something more—but that I don't even guess at. [illegible] for most the road to [illegible] off and for the rest it [illegible] and more impassable [illegible] institutions, growing [illegible] fall across the way [illegible] little space which the [illegible] New "functional" [illegible] "social discipline" [illegible] thing leaves him cold. [illegible] believe that all through [illegible] blubber, society, these [illegible] minds which are worth [illegible] may be able to guide [illegible] lowers out of the wilderness [illegible] let alone. But that "[illegible] one. No one is ever [illegible] capacity for stupid, [illegible] interference seems to [illegible] masses of blubber. [illegible] he by the use of intelligence [illegible] negative freedom from [illegible] people who want to [illegible]

Not only Harvard, but [illegible] Oxbridge and LSE [illegible] It makes sad reading [illegible] writing to Acheson [illegible] after the First World [illegible] feels himself in a [illegible] is a real democ[illegible] applied", and, criticizing [illegible] primary elections [illegible] referenda, "I would [illegible] job-lot of them for a [illegible] *The Times* backed by [illegible] spirit of men who [illegible] supposed rights are [illegible] upon (*sic*)." Quotation [illegible]

Acheson became the [illegible] of the Treasury under [illegible] Roosevelt administration [illegible] Depression and the [illegible] Deal; but he did not [illegible] very well with F.D.R. [illegible] had been to Groton [illegible] famously with Franklin [illegible] much, and [illegible] readers of this chapter [illegible] book will eagerly await [illegible] learn more of the [illegible] men who helped to [illegible] the war, establish the [illegible] with such problems as [illegible] Lift, Korea, the [illegible] the new international [illegible] institutions. In all the [illegible] *mauvais pas*: a [illegible] book he so [illegible] become

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Fiction

WASP'S NEST

STEPHEN BIRMINGHAM: *Fast Start, Fast Finish.* 308pp. Longmans. 25s.

Stephen Birmingham is good enough to have been honestly and responsibly compared with Scott Fitzgerald. It is true that he handles, with sensitivity and dash, the very nicest WASP families and their dooms; but he would be nearer to Fitzgerald if he were less reminiscent, more surprising. The style and the setting may be roughly illustrated with two quotations: "The Brombergs had paid 30,000 for the Price property, which was 12,500 more than Will Price had been asking; but if the Brombergs wanted to live on Lantenengo Street, they could pay for it." "Not everyone who came to the dance was really welcome to the smoking-room. Your standing in the younger set of Gibbsville could be judged by the assurance with which you joined the nucleus of the smoking-room crowd." But these sentences come, of course, from John O'Hara's 30-year-old *Appointment in Samarra*, perhaps a closer comparison, and again Mr. Birmingham does not quite stand up to it. O'Hara was so much more assured and selective; and he set his tragi-comedy within a wider social framework. Mr. Birmingham's suburban lane needs O'Hara's bootlegger to cruise down it, chanting: "Merry Christmas, you stuck-up bastards! Merry Christmas from Al Greeco!"

To British eyes, Mr. Birmingham's hero, Charles Lord, is not unlike O'Hara's Julian English; and he is something like the unmatured boy-athlete in Updike's *Rabbit, Run*, and some of Patricia Highsmith's anti-heroes who meet their dooms, too easily, in the extravagant disasters of the crime-story. But a cold catalogue of Charlie Lord's sufferings might prompt a giggling reference to *Peyton Place*. Middle-aged Charlie, athlete and artist, has moved from his California advertising agency to a smart suburban lane in Westchester County, with unjustified hopes of selling "non-commercial" paintings in dealers' galleries. His well-heeled neighbours are vicious and petty-minded snobs, the most dangerous being a doggy Lesbian with a lush husband—his son is a thief, his daughter dies of an abortion, and his wife is under analysis. Charlie is in love with the memory of his dead sister; but he has an affair with a beautiful film actress, whose staff consists of quarrelling non-Whites and two male homosexuals, one of whom is beaten up by Charlie's son in a public lavatory. When the defeated Lords finally move from the lane, their neighbours call round and scream that they have sold the house to suspected Jews.

Any one of these disasters would have been enough to make a fine tragi-comedy. Mr. Birmingham takes on too much. The book's title is intended as a judgment on the hero; it might almost be taken as a criticism of the able author.

SUPERFLUOUS MUEZZIN

SYED WALIULLAH: *Tree Without Roots.* 223pp. Chatto and Windus. 21s.

A researcher on literary ecumenism might find a vital case-history behind the bearing into English of this novel from Pakistan, which has taken nearly two decades, four translators and the ultimate weight of Unesco to get here. There was a French version six years ago and Mr. Waliullah has long been honoured in his own country. It is odd that the British Council, for example, seems to have done nothing to tip London off. This is one local talent we should have heard of before now.

Mr. Waliullah's story does not date, however, being concerned with hunger and the dehumanizing ingenuities it compels. In Bengal, "little food means more religion. . . . There are more tupees than heads of cattle, more tupees than sheaves of rice". And there are more trained holy men than the faith or the soil can support.

Majeed is one such superfluous *muezzin* who decides to survive by hunting out an area with a relative abundance of rice and livestock, but where the fear of God has lapsed. Majeed shames the villagers into believing that an uncared-for grave is the forgotten tomb of a great saint whom they should honour as the source of prosperity past and favours to come. The place is transformed into a cult shrine and Majeed becomes its priest, using his flair for imaginative demagoguery to get the community in awe, the local rich man at his feet and an excellent living for himself. His fraud is a complete success yet Majeed himself remains inhibited, fearful and unreconciled to it. He has perfected a brilliant act, but not a tolerable life.

He is never likely to be publicly unmasked, but when a ruinous flood is about to overtake the village, Majeed unnecessarily isolates himself at the shrine, which is certain to be submerged. This is partly a large gesture of self-hatred and self-mockery (Now let the saint do his miraculous stuff!), but Majeed's motive in staying aboard the shrine is much more complex than mere histrionic defiance. Indeed, Mr. Waliullah's theme, and Majeed's tragedy, seem to be this tortured network of unresolved guilt and fatal, ambiguous introspection. If the people were not *quite* so easily conned, if Majeed's talent was less quick to cope smoothly with the times when he looks like being caught out, if to exploit superbly could be its own reward, then he would have no disturbing thoughts. Majeed's problem is that of every demagogue intellectual: how to hit the subtle course between succumbing to your own publicity and simply using it to manipulate. Holding on to power involves resisting the cynic's bias and the sentimentalist's. Poor Majeed is too soft, too self-regarding, despite his cruelties too hooked on love. As the flood threatens, his thoughts are all of the people's trust, of justice, of loyalty. Such warm abstractions will not keep the waters at bay. "My aim was a noble one, but does that justify my having deceived them? Surely I am now being punished for it". But he refused to believe his own arguments, and he remained without an answer."

Tree Without Roots has a crystalline *dignitas*, a luxuriant economy of incident and comment which makes its slow gait welcome and inevitable. It is essentially a matter of texture rather than form, gnomic more than narrative. Mr. Waliullah's sponsors obviously ensure that his work will be received with respect. Its own merits should give him a wide and enthusiastic following.

DOVE'S CÔTE

MAURICE EDELMAN: *Shark Island.* 299pp. Hamish Hamilton. 25s.

In the way of descriptive and narrative skill Maurice Edelman has done nothing better than *Shark Island*. The opening chapter is particularly well done. Not only is the Caribbean scene presented with a bold brilliance, but also Mr. Edelman crowds his island stage with a cast that is large enough to have been confusing and fatiguing in the hands of a less skilful writer. It is a masterly opening to what turns out to be a politico-moral melodrama of the familiar Edelman kind, a novel of strong primary colours and even stronger primary emotions.

Shark Island, which still flies the British flag in a dispirited sort of way, is well named. With grants in aid being reduced—Mr. Edelman is up to date on the financial squeeze—the American speculators are nosing voraciously round the moribund island. Should they be let in to develop it? Whitehall is more than willing. In a sense it is the simple inhabitants whose motives, like their racial origins, are the most interestingly mixed. They want to eat, but they draw the line at the prospect of being turned into a gambler's paradise. They see no reason why there should be no half-way house between salt-swamps and casinos. The resident administrator goes along with the legislative assembly in thrusting down the development plan, but the visiting minister takes a different line and wants reserve powers used to nullify the vote. The resident man, honourable fellow, refuses.

Enough of a battlefield there, one might think, for the hawks and doves to set the feathers flying. But Mr. Edelman has to hot things up much further. The administrator innocently beds the visiting politician's wife for no other reason, apparently, than because she is there. His own wife is besotted with a native house-boy. Rebellion breaks out on the long-suffering island. There are questions in the Commons. Westminster is duped with allegations of Castro-inspired intrigue, and the whole situation gets sadly out of hand.

Not, however, out of Mr. Edelman's hand. He keeps his overloaded story firmly under control, and one is almost tempted to regret the manipulative skill which allows him to get away with such excess. It is a pity that the one situation he fails to exploit is the promisingly comic one of the dove laying its egg in the hawk's nest; but it is scarcely a legitimate complaint, since Mr. Edelman's aims are in no way comic. That does not mean he has yet managed, or chosen, to make them serious. We are left with this splendid setting and this souped-up story, together with a little sermon to the effect that people should be allowed to live their lives according to their natures, and a sunny hint that true love—the other side of the American coin—may win out in the end. His career in ruins, the much-tried administrator has a final prospect of happiness with a young woman whom Mr. Edelman, with a perfectly straight face, calls Honey.

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MACMILLAN

ADENAUER ON THE WORLD STAGE

KONRAD ADENAUER: *Erinnerungen 1953-1955.* 556pp. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt. DM.24.80.

Dr. Adenauer's first volume described the steps by which the modern west German state was brought into existence; his second shows how its place in European politics was established. Naturally the two processes interacted upon each other and the chronology overlaps. Thus Dr. Adenauer retraces in the first chapters of this volume the east-west exchanges about Germany in 1951 and 1952—always, to be sure, from the strict standpoint of Germany's interest as he saw it. Unlike most of the governments concerned, Adenauer had a single over-riding end of policy in view, to get out of the situation in which Germany was a mere object of the policy of other powers and "make us once again a free and independent factor in international affairs". This was his foreign policy and his home policy alike, and however the preoccupations of other governments might shift, his own never moved an inch.

At times this was hard on the negotiators he had to deal with, but Adenauer was as unsparing of them as he was of himself and as he is, now, of his readers. He must have kept meticulous records of each step, and of his own view of each step, in a period when the relations of the powers were marked by copious scholastic argument. It is all remorselessly recapitulated. The result is often hard going but it is also a contribution to the history of the time that could have come from no other source. Who else but Adenauer could have done justice to the stupendous fuss he made with the allied High Commissioners in July, 1952, when his displeasure was aroused by a passage in a draft Note to Moscow about the German question? Just before the signing of the Bonn and Paris treaties in May, the Russians had made yet another proposal for a four-Power conference to discuss a peace treaty for all Germany. When the treaties were signed but still unratified the three western occupying powers prepared a reply in which nobody but Adenauer could possibly have detected any inclination to compromise.

But he picked on two passages which could, by a stretch, be read as contemplating a peace negotiation in which the four victor powers would be on one side and Germany on the other—Versailles, he thought, all over again. It was a highly theoretical contingency, thrown up purely in the spirit of barren argumentative self-righteousness that distinguished the east-west exchanges of the period, but Adenauer chose to take it literally. Outraged, he demanded an explanation. There followed a stand-up row at Mr. McCloy's headquarters at Mehlem, with M. François-Poncet declaring himself stupefied by Adenauer's obstinacy ("My mind stands still") and Mr. McCloy asking whether he would be satisfied if the offending passages were taken out. Adenauer said no, he wanted to know how they had ever come to be written in, he wanted everybody to understand why they had to come out, and he wanted a promise that Germany would never be faced with a treaty previously agreed between the four Powers. The two passages were rewritten to suit him.

In this episode as in others, Adenauer did not in the least mind appearing as cantankerous, hair-splitting and morbidly suspicious, provided he made his point and got his way. His point was that in adopting the federal republic as an ally the three Powers had to surrender the right to play the four-power game over Germany's head. Each of the three had its reasons for shirking what seemed to Adenauer a self-evident consequence. Churchill's imagination never ceased to play with the notion of a healing summit conference. The French had their domestic difficulties and, in the end, were to refuse to ratify the defence treaty at all. In American minds the four-power game was less likely to be spread among five powers than to be narrowed down to two.

Adenauer was able to agree with them all about the need for western solidarity, European union and so forth; but, unlike them, he was concerned with Germany and with Germany alone. Time and again he made the rounds of the allied governments to check that no deal was being cooked up with the Russians "at Germany's expense" or "over Germany's head", as, in his mind, any such deal would necessarily have to be. Time and again he brought back the required assurances, only to remind himself that he still had to be on his guard.

Lacking any faith in the negotiating capacity of any allied government, he never doubted that a four-power conference, whether it went well or badly, would be in itself a political success for the Soviet Union and a danger to Germany. In 1955, when the treaties at last took effect and the goal of making the Federal Republic a "free and independent factor" was attained, the threatening summit conference could no longer be put off, but though Adenauer had to put up with it he never pretended to like it. He has not changed to this day, but was quick to see in the present draft nuclear non-proliferation treaty his old enemy, an American-Soviet agreement to neutralize Germany. It is just the form that has changed: the effect, to him, is the same—though, to be sure, he equates the non-proliferation treaty with the Morgenthau plan, leaving it to the German nationalist press to equate it with Versailles.

The fascination of this volume is that it shows Adenauer as, for the first time, an independent operator on the international scene. Most of his dealings, even then, were with the three western powers, but there is one striking episode in which he played his hand on his own and which only he could describe. This is the visit to Moscow in September, 1955. The mere receipt of the Russian invitation, a month after the Bonn and Paris treaties came into force, was a political triumph for Adenauer, since both the Russians and his domestic opponents had always maintained that the treaties would put an end to any chance of negotiation with Moscow. Now the Soviet government was proposing full diplomatic relations. As Adenauer prepared to set off for Moscow, the usual relationship between him and the western powers was for once reversed. Now it was they, and particularly the Americans, who were anxious lest the Russians might get the better of him and make a breach in the fences of recognition and non-recognition carefully erected around the German status quo.

In a way they did get the better of him, but the effects were contained and in the end neither much good nor much harm was done. In dealing with the Russians he was dealing, for once, with people who knew precisely what they wanted from him. They wanted diplomatic relations with Bonn. What Adenauer wanted was a strictly non-comparable thing: the release of the remaining Germans held in Russia since the war, a number estimated at 130,000 by the Germans and at less than 10,000 by the Russians. To get them out would be a domestic German success. Adenauer, to be fair, wanted them out for humane reasons, but it is probable that he also felt that the time had come, after all the attacks on him as the friend and confidant of the allied powers, for him to be seen in action as a German national leader fighting for a strictly German object.

For the first time he found himself in direct negotiation [illegible] who (unlike Mr. Mc[illegible]Ivone Kirkpatrick) was [illegible] degree on his side [illegible] shred of trust or [illegible] existed. The Russians [illegible] him out just as he was [illegible] out. Bulganin, Khrush[illegible] others met him with a [illegible] of reproaches, threats, [illegible] ish lectures and mani[illegible] Against their well-[illegible] he had armed his [illegible] advance with the [illegible] Friday, Herr Globke, [illegible] Moscow an ample [illegible] oil which was doled [illegible] meeting or social affair[illegible] her to protect him [illegible] At one reception in [illegible] Adenauer caught a [illegible] water from a green [illegible] crystal glasses for [illegible] Khrushchev, while [illegible] poured real wine for [illegible] men", he said, "either [illegible] drink water or we [illegible] wine." They drank [illegible]

At the critical point [illegible] when he had to con[illegible] others where the identification is still break off and go home[illegible] certain—like the early "Virgin faced precisely the [illegible] child with four musicians" he was usually careful[illegible] attributed to Memling or where it typical practice was [illegible] as been changed after purchase, thing on paper and pa[illegible] like the "Soldiers dicing at the word for a loophole o[illegible] foot of the Cross" bought as when he was dealing [illegible] Samuel van Hoogstraten and trusted. But the Se[illegible] now persuasively presented as a seemed genuinely [illegible] Rembrandt. The latter is an ex-agreement about the pa[illegible] ample of the benefit resulting from figures of the two sta[illegible] policy of buying with an eye to apart. He had to say [illegible] quality rather than for the name. the "word of honour" [illegible] The gallery has had the enviable he did not trust, and [illegible] advantage of having two notable stormy days with the[illegible] scholar-connoisseurs to advise on to accept it. The decisi[illegible] purchase—the late Paul Oppé, to be right. They [illegible] appointed in 1937 and succeeded in This did not make [illegible] 1960 by Mr. A. E. Popham, the main more ready to trust [illegible] author of the catalogue. Users of the volume will note that the lesser names are represented with examples

THE MILITARY TAKE-OVER IN PAKISTAN

HERBERT FELDMAN: *Revolution in Pakistan.* A Study of the Martial Law Administration. 242pp. Oxford University Press. 35s.

Mr. Feldman writes as a contemporary historian rather than as a political scientist, and for this one may be grateful. His purpose, in fact, is not to fit the Pakistani military dictatorship of 1958-62 into some conceptual framework embracing military dictatorships in general, but to find whatever coherent pattern there may be in the events of the period and attempt a provisional assessment of its significance to the development of the nation.

For this task he is extremely well qualified. He lived in Pakistan during the greater part of the period and had the opportunity to travel widely in both wings of the country. If in his narrative there is little evidence of this personal involvement, it is because he knows that the experiences of a resident and traveller must be used with great discretion. He has read all the relevant documentary sources and shows an ability to handle them that comes of a deep understanding of the country and its problems. In short, there is here a very competent piece of contemporary history, displaying all the modesty of the man who is truly well-informed.

Ayub Khan's "martial law administration" was a curiously moderate regime. Its establishment involved no bloodshed; its attitude towards the corrupt and incompetent politicians whom it ousted from their seats was anything but harsh; its reforms, while covering almost all aspects of national life, from economic planning to Muslim family law, were considerably short of radical. Mr. Feldman, indeed, believes that the military may have failed to take full advantage of the opportunities created by the "revolution" of 1958, which had wrought effectively through a system of painless dosage.

Moreover, the President and his lieutenants seemed only a little less anxious than the Turkish military junta of 1960 to give the regime some kind of democratic legitimacy at the earliest possible moment. The "basic democracies", on which the 1962 Constitution was based, were introduced within a year of the declaration of martial law. This in Mr. Feldman's opinion, was too soon, since they "fettered the administration with no corresponding advantage, at that stage, to the country."

By now (some two years after Mr. Feldman completed his book) it is possible to argue that Ayub Khan's moderation has been justified. Certainly, the country is in much better shape than when he took it over. The Second Five-Year Plan was a success, and the Third appears to be going well. The administration has been significantly improved, antagonism between the two wings has been diminished, and the international prestige of the country considerably enhanced. In spite of continued political bickering, some of it still reflecting deep-seated discontents, there is a self-confidence and sense of purpose that was formerly very hard to find. In spite of the revival of parties (accepted by Ayub Khan with grave misgivings) and the fierce contest for the presidency in 1965, the political culture appears to be far more unified than in the dark days of 1951-58. It may therefore be suggested that the new constitution has conferred legitimacy on the regime without seriously reducing its capacity for achievement. If this is so, Pakistan is indeed fortunate among the underdeveloped countries.

However, one needs to borrow a little of Mr. Feldman's caution and to refrain from cheering too wildly at this stage; for, compared with him, the outside observer has insufficient awareness of the forces working beneath a comparatively smooth surface, and it may well be that as time goes on the failure of the military regime to effect radical structural changes will take its toll. Indeed, rampant inequality, combined with and reinforced by obsolete systems of landholding, may already have created a situation containing explosive elements ready to wreak destruction as soon as there is an event, such as the death of the President, big enough to trigger them off.

Nevertheless, one cannot withhold admiration for Ayub Khan as a political architect. During the period of its military dictatorship he was no simple soldier, like General Ne Win, wondering what to do next and even finally content enough to accept from comprehensive, it is in some parts than in revolution itself and political events [illegible] covered, and there is material on administ[illegible] land reform and social mic planning, however, all too briefly, while the foreign policy suffers being too narrowly [illegible] 1958-62 period. It 211 pages into which compresses his narrative vide him with sufficient before and after would have liked. For which I had fallen. In the future, [illegible] oneself wishing that [illegible] rather longer; but [illegible] the best, compliment paid it. As an [illegible] present situation [illegible] for the specialist and [illegible] reader, it is of high

FRIEND OF NEHRU

MARIE SETON: *Panditji.* A Portrait of Jawaharlal Nehru. Dobson. £3 3s.

Although *Panditji* is a badly made book, it is one that the student of modern India will wish to have on his shelves for occasional consultation. Fortunately, it is equipped with a fairly good index.

Its defects are obvious. The style is loose, rather gushing, and occasionally ungrammatical to the point of unintelligibility. The account of Nehru's life is in a state of such confusion that no one unfamiliar with its outlines could make much sense of it. The important and the trivial are inextricably confounded in Mrs. Seton's narrative; her political judgments are erratic; her reflections mostly jejune. Although she says a great deal of varying value about her subject, she says almost as much about Mrs. Seton—and most of this is of very minor interest, except presumably to Mrs. Seton herself, her friends and relatives. Of the 500 pages of somewhat overheated writing, the reader can skip at least half without depriving himself of anything significant. His only difficulty is in the identification of the skip-worthy passages.

This is what makes the book such exasperating reading; for Mrs. Seton, as an intimate of the Nehru [illegible] ance of many of [illegible] ticians, is liable at [illegible] come up with some[illegible] unobtainable from [illegible] Even if Nehru himself [illegible] rather shadowy and [illegible] some of his leading [illegible] particularly. Krishna [illegible] Morarji Desai—as [illegible] brought vividly to life [illegible] Indira Gandhi, who [illegible] apparently knows very [illegible] consistently occupied [illegible] and, in the glow of [illegible] tion, develops a very [illegible] positive and more [illegible] that often attributed [illegible]

It is a pity that [illegible] the most significant [illegible] reminiscences of [illegible] entourage, Mrs. Seton [illegible] to incorporate them [illegible] Times", which [illegible] unfitted to write [illegible] grateful, however, [illegible] pieces, since anything [illegible] a little new light [illegible] but ambiguous [illegible] governed Indian [illegible] worthy of preserving [illegible]

The numerous [illegible] photographs [illegible] torial record of

NEW HYMNS FOR OLD

DAVID HOLBROOK and ELIZABETH POSTON (Editors): *The Cambridge Hymnal.* 360pp. Cambridge University Press. 25s.

Yet blood is a symbol of life that needs no explanation to a congregation without much theological learning and the poet Cowper knew it, even if we have become squeamish about it. One must not be too squeamish about hymns because their function is to unite in the greatest consensus of significance and sentiment the widest diversity of singers. Similarly one must not have them sung with too much subtlety of expression: a hymn-tune, if it is to serve a congregational purpose, must be square so as to provide a rock-like rhythm, a point not appreciated by some of the eminent living composers whom Miss Poston has with commendable enterprise enrolled among her contributors. As far as tunes are concerned the worst, i.e. the most chromatic, of Victorian horrors, such as Barnby's "O strength and stay" have either been eliminated or reharmonized in most hymnals.

But if Mr. Holbrook's premise has compelled this query, the publishers have answered it with their statement that their new hymnal contains something for all assemblies "where songs to God are sung, whether for congregational participation or as songs for study", and that it "contributes attractive new material which is not ephemeral, to an age-old but changing tradition". This is true: every generation must restate its old beliefs.

The twentieth-century attitude to Christmas is perhaps the clearest example of new life given to an already rich tradition and the section of no fewer than forty miscellaneous Christmas pieces assembled at the end of this book demonstrates from this experience what the editors had in mind to do for other occasions when hymns are called for. It is tempting to pick out what is new, the requisition for example of negro spirituals, to dilate with examples on Miss Poston's ingenuity in getting as much variety of treatment as is possible within the limits of the form, though occasionally transgressing them, to cite the first lines of unfamiliar verse (by Christopher Smart, for example), but it is a temptation to resist because it would be self-defeating. The only thing to do is to get the book and find out for oneself what is in it.

DRAWN AND HUNG

A. E. POPHAM and K. M. FENWICK: *Catalogue of European Drawings in the Collection of the National Gallery of Canada.* 233pp. Toronto University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £5 8s.

The drawings belonging to the National Gallery of Canada already have an established reputation but their first detailed and fully illustrated catalogue may surprise many. The collection it describes is now seen to be consistent in quality and unexpectedly representative. Though the range is modest, there is a fair proportion of winners among the main European schools (the British school is reserved for a separate volume). The Italian section is most numerous and, to judge from the variable reproductions, includes a fine Bassano, a most dignified full-length study of a bishop by Jacopo da Empoli, figure compositions of exceptional refinement by Parmigianino and Taddeo Zuccaro, and one or two first-class Annibale Carraccis, as well as a most impressive study for an altarpiece by Alessandro Tiarini. The other schools are not noticeably inferior except in numbers: the Bruyers, Claudes, Fragonards, the Watteau and the Goyas would stand out in any company; so would others where the identification is still uncertain—like the early "Virgin and child with four musicians" attributed to Memling or where it has been changed after purchase, like the "Soldiers dicing at the foot of the Cross" bought as Samuel van Hoogstraten and now persuasively presented as a Rembrandt. The latter is an example of the benefit resulting from policy of buying with an eye to quality rather than for the name.

The gallery has had the enviable advantage of having two notable scholar-connoisseurs to advise on purchase—the late Paul Oppé, appointed in 1937 and succeeded in 1960 by Mr. A. E. Popham, the main author of the catalogue. Users of the volume will note that the lesser names are represented with examples of drawings showing the same careful attention to quality Lavallée-Poussin, Etienne Jeaurat and Roghman, to cite only three. They may be more surprised to notice that the gallery has made worthy acquisitions in that most difficult of all fields, established modern masters. There are three good Picassos and drawings of comparable quality by Zadkine, Segonzac, Marquet, Rouault and Matisse. The German Expressionists are more attractively than characteristically represented, and considering the difficulties of acquiring Paul Klee the wit is there in full even if the drawings are rather slight. Some of the entries for the modern drawings, for example the Picassos, do not give all the information one would expect but generally those for the old masters are models of restraint, honest conviction and the proper presentation of evidence. To take one instance, the entry for a drawing attributed to Sébastien Bourdon cites the eminent authorities who differ in their views and finishes by accepting none of them and leaving the attribution still open.

The production of the volume is not quite up to the same high standard. The reproductions bear no proportional relation in size to their originals and some are much less good than others. Yet the reproduction of every drawing described greatly increases the usefulness of the catalogue.

MORE MUCHA

JIŘÍ MUCHA: *Alphonse Mucha.* Translated by Geraldine Thomsen. 292pp. Paul Hamlyn (Artia Imprint). £4 4s.

It is very curious. When Jiří Mucha's biography of his father, *Alphonse Mucha: His Life and Art* was published last November it was widely found disappointing. The nuggets of useful information it contained were buried in a mass of merely journalistic chat about the romance of the Paris art world at the turn of the century, it often failed to give vital dates and exact details; it stopped short around 1912, leaving the last twenty-seven years of its subject's life unchronicled; and it was lacking, despite its price (three guineas), in most of the illustrations which the subject seemed imperatively to demand. A great opportunity missed, in fact.

But now it seems not. For this other book by Mr. Mucha, copyrighted 1966 and presumably almost exactly contemporary with the previous volume, is just what the last ought to have been and was not. Its first twelve chapters gather together virtually all the hard facts about Mucha scattered through the other book's nearly 400 pages, and arrange them in a clearer, more logical order. This volume constantly supplies details lacking before about where, when and by whom Mucha's book illustrations were published, for instance. And then in the last seven chapters it carries the account of Mucha's life on det of from 1904 to 1912 barely touched on before, and supplies the end to the story. It is lavishly and well illustrated in colour and monochrome, with reproductions of a lot of Mucha's "Slav Epic" paintings and other little-known later work as well as the familiar Bernhardt posters and such. It even clears up a minor mystery of the earlier book: the "M.K." credited on the title-page with research is here revealed as Marta Kadlecíková. Anyone interested in Mucha or art nouveau will be delighted that this book exists—and withal more than a trifle puzzled.

TAKING A LINE

E. B. KRUMBHAAR: *Isaac Cruikshank.* 177pp. and 128pp. of plates. University of Pennsylvania Press. London: Oxford University Press. £7.

This monograph is the outcome of an amateur's enthusiastic collecting over some forty years of Isaac Cruikshank's prints and drawings, and it is to be welcomed as the first substantial study of this figure, who along with Gillray and Rowlandson, was a leading exponent, although as Dr. Krumbhaar fervently avers, an unduly neglected one, of British caricature in what may legitimately be regarded as its finest hour. Certainly it was caricature in these islands at its most unbridled and full-blooded, matching the vigour of our national life and politics before the stifling rigidity and public moral rectitude of the Victorian era descended upon our forefathers. Often, one suspects, the extreme coarseness and unfeeling inhumanity of the sentiments behind many prints from the Gillray era still too easily repel many of us today who have reaped the benefit of the social awareness of the enlightened humanitarians of the last century.

Up to now Isaac Cruikshank, father of his much more famous son, George, has received much less attention than either Gillray or Rowlandson not only from scholarly and specialist opinion but also from the public at large. He has been generally less highly regarded and studies on him have been fragmentary and few in number. Dr. Krumbhaar here champions the cause of his hero in a short but informative biographical and critical introductory essay and urges that he really deserves to be placed more or less on a par with Gillray and Rowlandson. Although his name may very well be overshadowed in the mind of posterity by the achievements of his son, the charge of considerable variations of quality that has been levelled against his work is not disposed of here. In some respects, the author has exaggerated, perhaps unwittingly, this picture of inequality. But even if we were for a moment to set this factor aside and consider only those works at the top of the scale, we find Cruikshank never displays quite the same drive or spirit of invention that we always find in Gillray at his best. Some of Cruikshank's drawings do have a certain charming delicacy about them, but unfortunately he never seems capable of sustaining his invention or execution in the way that both Gillray and Rowlandson do.

The Catalogue Raisonné inevitably owes a good deal to the vast erudition of Mrs. Mary Dorothy George's indispensable volumes of the *Catalogue of Political and Personal Satires* in the British Museum, where there is the most comprehensive collection of such British prints of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The Cruikshank catalogue contains the addition of some interesting prints not recorded in the British Museum catalogue, and often Dr. Krumbhaar makes plausible suggestions for changes of attribution. It is no discredit to the author that uncertainty remains with many borderline cases. Sometimes it must be confessed that the poor quality of some impressions listed is so low as to be beneath the level at which attribution is possible. The author is unfortunately much less sure-footed in his cataloguing of the drawings, and he includes some which are too feeble to be at all credible as drawings from Cruikshank's hand. At the same time Dr. Krumbhaar has not cast the net for authentic examples of his draughtsmanship nearly wide enough, either in England or in the United States.

This disappointing feature apart, however, Dr. Krumbhaar has made a notable contribution to the study of British Caricature in its heyday by calling attention for the first time to many interesting facets of this very talented artist's work.

TANEIEV'S TREATISE

SERGEI IVANOVITCH TANEIEV: *Convertible Counterpoint in the Strict Style.* Translated by G. Ackley Brower. With an Introduction by Serge Koussevitzky. 355pp. Boston: Bruce Humphries. London: Mills Music. £5 5s.

American musical scholarship has many merits, one of which is to go straight at an objective and, regardless of the difficulties involved, produce a text. Historical source material it renders into English, and makes available to students what would otherwise remain the preserve of scholars fortunate enough to get hold of documents and able to read them in the original. The latest example is a famous treatise on pure Palestrinian counterpoint by the Russian composer Taneiev (1856-1915), who was head of the Moscow Conservatory and a pupil and friend of Tchaikovsky. It is a treatise, not a textbook for students, who are not nowadays put through a course of strict species counterpoint as an inevitable part of their training in composition, and its distinguishing feature is the application of fairly simple algebraical processes and symbols to direct the exploration of the contrapuntal possibilities of invertible counterpoint at different intervals and at different time distances. It was translated more than thirty years ago by a scholar, who can think in terms of music, mathematics and the Russian language simultaneously. The mathematics is not advanced, but there is a difference between understanding with an effort a mathematical proposition and thinking mathematically—indeed the same applies to counterpoint. But many musicians, including Rachmaninoff and Stravinsky, have testified to the value of Taneiev's treatise and its publication in English is an important contribution to theoretical studies.

Renaissance Drama IX, 1966

edited by
S. SCHOENBAUM

Renaissance Drama, founded within the Modern Language Association of America, provides an international forum for critical ideas and scholarly articles on drama of the period. The current volume, 1966, features essays by L. G. Salingar (*Time and Art in Shakespeare's Romances*); M. C. Bradbrook (The Comedy of Timon: *A Reveling Play of the Inner Temple*); Alvin B. Kernan (*Formalism and Realism in Elizabethan Drama: The Miracles of King Lear*); Cyrus Hoy (*Renaissance and Restoration Dramatic Plotting*), and eleven other scholars. Attractively illustrated with woodcuts and drawings from Renaissance books and manuscripts, *Renaissance Drama* is a clothbound annual publication, with W. A. Armstrong, G. K. Hunter, Beatrice Corrigan, Alfred Harbage, Moody E. Prior, Bernard Weinberg, and E. J. Webber constituting the editorial committee. 300 pages $7.50

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This book will prove of particular interest and practical value to first year University students, students at Training Colleges and those in the Upper forms of schools.

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In this book discussion is confined almost entirely to the plays: in the context of Shaw's political and sociological onslaught on nineteenth and twentieth century England, the exercise of wit is looked at as a functional element in Shaw's dramatic production. With its insistence that plays are meant to be spoken, this work on Shaw's rhetoric of comedy makes a valuable contribution to the study of dramatic method and to the application of practical criticism to the study of drama.

To be published on April 20th

EDWARD ARNOLD
41 Maddox Street, London, W.1.

WALKING ALONE

CONSTANTINE FITZGIBBON: *Through the Minefield.* 267pp. Bodley Head. 30s.

History is largely the study of other people's illusions; autobiography, of one's own. Mr. FitzGibbon is on the whole more at home with the first sort, though the most telling part of *Through the Minefield* is where the two coincide. He is strong on the errors of the 1930s and especially of the intellectuals—of which group he was himself a kind of apprentice member—who "found an illusory refuge in mass paranoia". They had some excuse for their doom-laden state of mind, and Mr. FitzGibbon is perhaps too hard on himself and the rest, particularly the rest.

Yet this analysis of the mood of the Hitler-dominated years is the more useful because of his own experiences in prewar Germany, and he has the courage to record a frightening personal testimony to the contagious power of violent mass emotion. Once he was listening to a Hitler speech, and "with a sort of disgust" heard himself cheering with the crowd. But there were decent limits to self-delusion, even without the advantage of hindsight. Young FitzGibbon refused to go along with the poet who wrote that when he saw a communist he felt ashamed, meaning for not being one himself. Mr. FitzGibbon declines to differentiate between what he regards as the two great tyrannies of our century and seems in small danger of any personal takeover. He gives the impression that what would make him ashamed would be joining—joining almost anything.

It is for the stimulating if thankless role of walking alone that the FitzGibbons of this world are best equipped. Whatever one may think of his views, he has the right sort of vigour and honesty for shouldering an autobiography. His pack is full of highly assorted and often bizarre experiences, and although his outlook may sometimes be on the narrow side he stimulates healthy argument—shouting his ideas, so to speak, over the hedgetops for anyone who may care to listen. He is obstinate, vehement and often consciously amusing. He breathes cold air; he ruminates violently; he thinks at the top of his voice; he is a walking sore thumb. It would be natural from all this to classify him as a typical bloody-minded English eccentric; after which one discovers without surprise that he is an American citizen of Irish blood who was educated at Wellington, the Sorbonne and Oxford, with a spell as an art student in Germany and another as a guardsman.

The mixture of privilege and rejection makes a curious and not unattractive pattern. Can that marked rebelliousness be partly due at least to the fact that the seals of power were so early in the picture? In those recent musings called *Random Thoughts of a Fascist Hyena*, Mr. FitzGibbon told us that his American mother once sat on the (then) President's knee; in this new book we learn that as a child he went backstage and sat on Beatrice Lillie's. No wonder he was entered for Eton, but something went wrong over that. Wellington it was, and FitzGibbon must be among the few names on the roll of the brave who refused to join the Officers' Training Corps at that militarily-slanted school, where the cadets were diligently studying how to fight the First World War over again at a time when the Second was already looming. Eventually he was asked to leave. Judging from his account of the place, that must have been a pleasure.

Even in these uninhibited days Mr. FitzGibbon has a way of being outspoken on matters that others are content to brood about in silence. This sometimes gives him an air of quite startling originality. Thus his main grouse about life as an officer during the war is over the inadequacy of the pay. He also solemnly records that his first three years in the army were intellectually of all things—"a period of retrogression". Later, in the United States forces, life became in all ways more rewarding. And it is small wonder, after the constrictions of a Europe which kitted out his most formative years with so many strange uniforms and ill-fitting suits, that he should turn to America for the best and earliest memories of all.

It was the America of the Charleston, plus-fours, the T-model Ford, and (though you would never have noticed it in FitzGibbon circles) prohibition. Too young to drink, he imbibed the atmosphere. Those were the free days, never to be rivalled unless by the much later era of the Soho pubs. Even France failed to provide their equal. In fact Mr. FitzGibbon's life in Paris was never quite a love affair. "She has gone her way", he characteristically remarks, "and I mine." Nobody would be surprised if he put it the other way round.

DECLINE AND FALL

T. C. WORSLEY: *Flannelled Fool.* A Slice of a Life in the Thirties. Alan Ross. 30s.

The first thing to be said about Mr. Worsley's "slice of a life" is the courage he has shown in writing it. Many intellectuals of Mr. Worsley's generation (b. 1907) were homosexuals, and several have written autobiographies which disregarded or treated evasively this central fact in their lives. By contrast Mr Worsley shows us how a cricketing and rugger-playing middle class beauty, in adolescence remarkably ignorant about sex, came to an understanding of his sexual inclinations and to fulfilment of them. "It is one of the embarrassments of the homosexual life that one never knows about any hotel, whether or not the night porter will be complaisant if one brings in a boy", he writes matter-of-factly, and after the tedious discretion of X, Y and Z, this candour on the part of W is most agreeable.

In discussing his progress towards self-knowledge Mr. Worsley shows himself as a case of arrested development with an urge towards success, and suggests, no doubt correctly, that his relationship with his father was chiefly responsible for what he recognizes as some human inadequacies. It would certainly have taken a remarkably forceful and secure boy to survive unscathed the family life to which he was exposed. His father was a clergyman who became Dean of Llandaff, a small cathedral town near Cardiff. He had a fine presence, was splendid in the pulpit, was a good minor county cricketer, did well in the war, had published abstruse books about the problems of the Synoptic Gospels—and was also the coldest kind of egotist, who detested his wife, had no time for his children, and heartily disliked the Welsh. The portrait of him is composed with skill and develops throughout the book, so that his curious, sordid affairs with middle-aged masseuses and housekeepers are revealed only when his son in fact became aware of them. The Dean's resignation from his post and departure from home ("I am leaving here to-morrow", he told his family. "You can all find yourselves somewhere else to live") were marked by the true egotist's unconcern for others. After an attempt to run an estate agency that almost landed him in prison, he ended his days in Bath, complaining about the poor type of young recruit attracted by the Church nowadays.

Naturally enough the Dean was not interested in what his son would do after Marlborough and Cambridge, and raised no objection when he took a teaching job at Wellington. Mr. Worsley's accurate, unsparing account of his years at that once fashionable borough with its [illegible] canes pushed up [illegible] individuals inked [illegible] huge waterspaper [illegible] Betjeman suffered [illegible] in general but still [illegible] His picture of Wellington likely to induce paranoia [illegible] sons to a boarding [illegible] master burned himself [illegible] woodman's hut, the [illegible] member of the Old [illegible] with the boys as he [illegible] other members of the [illegible] homosexuals, and [illegible] self, after having [illegible] Munich, found it [illegible] difficult to restrain his [illegible] relationships with some [illegible] taught. He decided to [illegible] sibly to write a novel [illegible] escape a situation [illegible] desire for homosexual [illegible] joined to a growing [illegible] wing politics, had become [illegible] The "slice of a life" [illegible] this point, but three [illegible] it on further. One [illegible] account of Kurt Hahn [illegible] toun, another a piece [illegible]

Mr. Worsley blames [illegible] seduction of a private [illegible] Mr. Worsley blames [illegible] carrying through, the [illegible] of war service which [illegible] nervous breakdown [illegible] analysis.

The book's total [illegible] ludicrous. The writing [illegible] extremely slapdash, without [illegible] errors of grammar [illegible] prising in one who [illegible] crary editor of the [illegible] ("It wasn't for me [illegible] damentally daunting [illegible] join the staff there, [illegible] strangeness had passed [illegible] Worsley's reactions to [illegible] thing are so predictably [illegible] he is so much the type [illegible] Lewis's Revolutionary [illegible] that his book might [illegible] history of a 1930s [illegible] including breakdown [illegible] analysis. It is almost [illegible] that at "the lowest [illegible] his "nerve" was "recovered [illegible] discovery of not one [illegible] figures at the *New Statesman* [illegible] would like to think [illegible] joke, but Mr. Worsley [illegible] such jokes. Like other [illegible] generation with a similar [illegible] and beliefs, he is interested [illegible] to the ethos of the [illegible] against which he [illegible] priate subtitle for [illegible] he: "Some Memoirs [illegible] School Man."

STANDING AWAY

Selected Letters of Charles Morgan. Edited and with a Memoir by Elluned Lewis. 235pp. Macmillan. 42s.

"Suppose one became a best-seller!" remarked Charles Morgan, learning of the acceptance by Macmillan's of the novel *Portrait in a Mirror*, which his publisher Charles Evans of Heinemann rejected because it did "not fulfil the atmosphere and promise of the early chapters of *My Name is Legion*." "If ever I do, I'll know there's something *wrong* about the book!"

Portrait in a Mirror, the best novel which Morgan wrote, with the possible exception of his first novel *The Gunroom* (which according to Morgan was bought up by the Admiralty as the alternative to suppression, and which he never republished), was in its way "a best-seller", though nothing to compare with its successors. *The Fountain* and *Sparkenbroke*, which swept the great library publics of Britain and the United States off their feet.

In one of those endearing reversals of human judgment, Morgan in *The House of Macmillan* (1943), wrote:

Daniel Macmillan knew as well as any man that popularity was not a proof of merit, but he did not make the opposite error, now fashionable, of supposing that it was a proof of demerit.

"Perhaps", observes his kindly editor Elluned Lewis, "he changed his mind."

Of course he changed his mind, as we all do in real life, but no one does quite so crudely in Charles Morgan's novels. This change of mind is the very stuff of the true novel, ambivalence and multifunction. Climax and anticlimax is the human condition.

Charles Morgan's aesthetic weakness, and financial success, lay in his disengagement from the human condition. From the traumatic experience of his generation, the Great War, he was delivered in the autumn of 1914 by his correct internment in neutral Holland as a naval officer. While others died, he enjoyed "Time Out" which he compared with the traditional Grand Tour. It was "freedom such as I had never known before".

Elluned Lewis's selection of letters is designed to show merely Morgan's development as a writer, methods of work, and so on. But even so his realization emerges that he was regarded by others (falsely in his view) as "aloof". That he was *degagé* he was proud. It proved he had some larger vision.

Within his own terms Morgan was scrupulously correct. Released to England in 1917, he was distressed at a Quaker being arrested for distributing the Beatitudes to troops. But his conscience was relieved when he found there was other more polemical literature to justify the arrest. "Render unto Caesar. . ." Though as International President of the PEN, he desiderated "We labour in order that there may be no more writers in exile", there was no occasion (apart from *The Gunroom*) in which he came in conflict with the Establishment. Conservative in politics, he was revolutionary in the spirit, "Except ye shall be born again. . ." The forces of the Left were infuriated, as we see now wrongly, by this recognition of the impossibility of making people good by legislation. But Morgan himself was wrong not to recognize that better living conditions could make it easier for people to be both born and born again.

Haut bourgeois, he stayed on as dramatic critic of *The Times* and put away the profits of his novels. Even when guaranteed £3,000 a novel he did not venture as a free-lance. He was dedicated to writing as he wished. Because of his journalism, he wrote his books very slowly. But perhaps this was not a bad thing. He had not very much to write about. *The Fountain*, a fantasy stemming from his internment in Holland, had a certain basis in fact, even though he spurned "reality" for "truth". But the later works from *Sparkenbroke* onwards show his inadequacy as an inventor, through his inability to use the grim mud of Flanders as his material rather than the cloistered seclusion of his Dutch internment.

By what is not a paradox his appeal to a wide middle-class public was caused by his failure as an artist. In his postwar Oxford History Schools he got a Second Class. A second-class mind can be good equipment for a first-class novelist. Unfortunately Morgan tried to write in *Sparkenbroke* about a man of genius and in *The Flashing Stream* of a man and woman with first-class minds. It was perhaps a compensation for having missed the humanizing agony of deep experience.

He pursued his career, and its honours, singlemindedly. For Emily Brontë and the early Turgenev he had deep admiration; for most others indifference and for *Pride and Prejudice* a positive hatred. He echoed Charlotte Brontë in condemning it as "more real than true". Platonically he discounted Appearance for the Ideal; and with it he jettisoned character. Not one of his creatures "lives", like Madame Bovary or Raskolnikoff. Conceived as embodiments of eternal verities, they belong in the world less of philosophy than of the *feuilleton*, inflated with a high seriousness liable to be punctured by that spirit of

SACRED AUNT

KATHARINE MOORE: *Cordial Relations.* The Maiden Aunt in Fiction. 196pp. Heinemann. 35s.

The subject of this book is spinster aunts; those who played a significant part in the formation of famous nephews and nieces such as Gibbon's aunt Porten and the Brontës' aunt Branwell or Emerson's aunt Mary, those who combined aunthood with talents or even genius in their own right as Maria Edgeworth, Louisa Alcott and Jane Austen, the family aunts like Dorothy Wordsworth and Sara Hutchinson, the reformer aunts such as Harriet Martineau, and the horror aunts like Augustus Hare's aunt Esther.

It is an imaginative theme which opens up a number of intriguing avenues into social history, particularly into Victorian social history, for here the maiden aunt appears again and again as a key figure in family life. Scarcely a family did not dedicate one daughter to domestic ministrations, thereby freeing the other children of both sexes to marry and develop their own lives with the comforting knowledge that responsibility for aging parents had been safely devolved. The dedicated daughter begins as a girl and ends as a maiden aunt, a kind of vestal virgin tending the family altar, refusing marriage for herself, but contributing in a fundamental way to the solidarity and stability of the family group and often contributing too, and this is one of the remarkable things about her, to its cultural significance. In an age of [illegible] importance: "How often," says Mrs. Moore, "on the unmarried sister [illegible] eagerly awaited news [illegible] maiden aunt who has [illegible] the space and the stamps [illegible] preserve the family [illegible] journals." More, how [illegible] builders were enabled [illegible] children back to the [illegible] home because a "maiden [illegible] there ready to receive [illegible] some, as we know, [illegible] unflitted to do so. That [illegible] a blemish on the system.

Unfortunately, Mrs. [illegible] takes a very few exceptions along this avenue or [illegible] of the other avenues [illegible] social history by the [illegible] aunts; as, for instance, [illegible] energy released for [illegible] public work by freeing [illegible] aunts with no home [illegible] ence of the surrogate [illegible] governess, or the [illegible] modern bachelor woman [illegible] pelling career of her [illegible] one might even relate [illegible] in the family as a social [illegible] disappearance of maiden [illegible] centre.

It is a great pity that [illegible] does so little to develop [illegible] ties of her theme. [illegible] pleasant, lively style [illegible] slight material in a very [illegible] attractive way. An [illegible] ing's entertainment [illegible]

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS continues its outstanding contribution to Dickens scholarship. Having published K. J. Fielding's definitive edition of the *Speeches* in 1960 and the first volume of the Pilgrim edition of the *Letters* in 1965, it now presents the first full title in *The Clarendon Dickens* edition of the novels, under the general editorship of Kathleen Tillotson and the late John Butt. There is a piquancy in the novels' being the last item to begin appearing in a scholarly text; this is partly due, of course, to accidents of the various editors' planning and execution of their formidable tasks, but Dickens is not the only novelist who has been served in this way. There are elaborate editions of the letters of many novelists, the text of whose novels has never been adequately surveyed, let alone edited; indeed, with a few distinguished exceptions such as R. W. Chapman's Jane Austen, most novels have until very recently been reprinted with little or no attempt by the publishers to secure a sound text, with an analysis of its history or a record of any variants.

The Oxford University Press itself has not been impeccable in this respect. Between 1947 and 1959 it published the New Oxford Illustrated Dickens, which has established itself as the edition most frequently cited in Dickens studies. The edition is comfortable and convenient, but the only claim made for it as a reprint was that the plates had been remade from the original drawings. Textually it has no authority, and the Press also badly missed its opportunity to commission critical introductions of a consistently high quality. A bewildering medley of introducers was employed, three of whom (Kathleen Tillotson, Humphry House and Lionel Trilling) produced substantial and distinguished essays; but the distinction of some of the other contributors to this edition, such as Dame Sybil Thorndike and the Earl of Wicklow, lay in fields other than literary criticism and scholarship.

Publishers, and not only those at learned presses, are now commonly securing a higher level of competence in the editing of such texts. It is the more disappointing, therefore, that the recent reprint of important item in Dickensiana, and one that certainly needs re-editing—Forster's *Life*—has been so inefficiently conducted. Appearing against which he [illegible] the quasi-institutional Everyman's [illegible] ary, and a good deal preening [illegible] to the blurb and preface, this [illegible] a thoroughly unsatisfactory piece [illegible] of editing. The publishers having [illegible] seemed it economically impossible [illegible] to reset the text, it has been reprinted photographically from the 1927 Everyman edition, which was a typographically undistinguished and inconvenient book (no running headlines to help the browsing reader) and which had silently cut many of Forster's footnotes and some of his text. A great song and dance is made in the new preface about the restoration of 166 of Forster's footnotes, now collected in an appendix: but [illegible] of these have been silently [illegible] revisited, and at least fifty more, [illegible] by, of them very interesting, are [illegible] omitted, as is the material which, [illegible] 1876, Forster deleted from his [illegible] 1874 text (mostly for prudential [illegible] reasons, rather than because it contained errors of judgment or fact). [illegible] Moreover, the 1927 Everyman text [illegible] different in respects which the [illegible] reprint does not rectify. For [illegible] example, when describing Dickens's [illegible] anxieties over the *Domhey and Son*

[illegible]s: DICKENS: *Oliver Twist.* [illegible] by Kathleen Tillotson. [illegible] Clarendon Press: Oxford [illegible] versity Press. £3 15s.

[illegible] FORSTER: *The Life of Charles Dickens.* New edition with notes and an Index by A. J. Hoppé. Volume I. [illegible]pp. Volume II. 480pp. Dent: Everyman's Library. 30s. each.

[illegible]'S DICKENS: *Oliver Twist.* Edited by Peter Fairclough with an Introduction by Angus Wilson. 490pp. 6s. *David Copperfield.* Edited by Trevor [illegible]. 957pp. 8s. 6d. *Great Expectations.* Edited by Angus Calder. [illegible]pp. 6s. Penguin.

[illegible]s: DICKENS: *Hard Times.* An [illegible]rative Text: Backgrounds, [illegible]ses and Contemporary Re[illegible]. Criticism. Edited by George [illegible] and Sylvère Monod. 378pp. [illegible] York: W. W. Norton. $1.95.

EDITING DICKENS

illustrations. Forster mentions a sheetful of sketches (which "I here reproduce in facsimile") that was sent to him. The Everyman editor of 1927, presumably in a fit of economy, omitted the facsimile and covered his tracks by silently cutting from the text the indicative phrase. The same economy is made in the present reprint, with again no indication to the reader that he is receiving short supply.

This is the first new edition of Forster since Ley's of 1928, and Mr. Hoppé (the editor) expresses the hope that the annotation he offers, drawing on the many biographical discoveries about Dickens since then, will "help to provide a modern edition" of this great biography. His notes are generally sensible and accurate, but are far too few and capricious in their distribution (eleven pages on Ellen Ternan and the separation scandal, nothing about Dickens's wife), nor do they provide such elementary help as identifying anonymous persons about whom Forster tells mildly discreditable stories. Ley, whose editorial work certainly needs to be corrected and supplemented, had an incomparably ampler command of the available scholarship, to which he himself had contributed much. Mr. Hoppé, contrives in his bibliography (which finds room for many lightweight or worthless books) to omit such important studies as those by Edmund Wilson, George Orwell, Sylvère Monod, George H. Ford, K. J. Fielding and J. Hillis Miller.

Reprints of classics in a popular series can hardly be expected to be definitive in their text or annotation, but they can and should be altogether more helpful and reliable than this. The recent Dickens items in the Penguin English Library are almost exemplary at this level. For once, the blurb is justified: with introductions "at once readable and authoritative, . . . reliable texts and enough notes to explain obscure words and passages", the Penguin English Library aspires to be, "Something set apart in the sphere of popular publishing" (in Britain, the blurb might have added, because the Signet classics, published in America but now available here at very reasonable prices, often have these qualities, though their Dickens reprints, adequate as they are, compare unfavourably with the Penguins in the quantity and quality of their editorial matter and in the reliability of their texts).

The Penguin editions carefully explain the provenance of their texts, a piece of information which most popular editions (including the New Oxford Illustrated) fail to give. Far more care, indeed, has been taken over the preparation of the texts than in any previous cheap reprint or in all but a handful of expensive ones; the original division into serial parts is indicated, and some significant variants between successive editions are noted. The editors present a reasoned case for their decisions about which text to take as the main one. The annotation is brief but accurate and illuminating and the prefaces are excellent, competent in their scholarship and perceptive in their critical remarks. These reprints, like several other titles in the Penguin English Library, are more than an agreeable and well-printed cheap edition; they constitute an addition to knowledge, providing texts and commentaries which anyone seriously interested in these authors must possess.

A few minor inconsistencies mar the Penguin texts. The illustrations are not listed, and in *David Copperfield* (where only twenty-three of the original forty plates are reproduced) the sub-titles are omitted. A page is spared for the Dedication of *Copperfield*, but the *Great Expectations* one is ignored. *Oliver Twist*, alone of the three, prints the familiar list of characters but does not discuss its authenticity. Finally, Dickens's two prefaces to *Copperfield* are printed, but only one of the interesting *Oliver Twist* ones (and without any indication of its date). But niggles about these details do not substantially modify one's admiration and gratitude for this excellent new arrival among the Penguin flock.

The *Clarendon Dickens* has, of course, larger pretensions, and this first volume fulfils them triumphantly. This is a far more sophisticated scholarly edition of Dickens than has ever been attempted, and Professor Tillotson displays all the mastery of the requisite knowledge and techniques that one would expect from a scholar and editor of her experience. She has participated recently in editing the excellent Methuen *Vanity Fair* and the first volume of the Pilgrim *Letters* of Dickens—a volume which, like the present *Oliver Twist*, happened to raise more formidable editorial problems than any of its successors are likely to do. Both series have got the worst over first, and their editors and readers may feel the more confident after the evident assurances of these opening volumes.

Oliver Twist is, the General Editors remark, the novel which Dickens seems to have revised most carefully and frequently. The surviving manuscript is incomplete, and no printers' proofs survive, but there are five substantive editions, and Professor Tillotson has also noticed (as no previous editor had done) that the 1838 Philadelphia edition offers authentic readings extant in none of the English ones, for Dickens was sending to his Philadelphia publishers early proofs of his serial instalments or portions of the original manuscript, so this American text contained phrases which Dickens deleted or revised before the first English printing. The textual apparatus records the variants between manuscript and printed text, and between the successive editions, and Professor Tillotson argues convincingly for her decision to base her text upon the 1846 Cheap Edition instead of the 1867 Charles Dickens Edition which has generally been regarded as the most authoritative.

Readers unwilling to lose any drop of the immortal Boz will find a few happy drops preserved in the apparatus, but few of the variants are very striking, taken by themselves. Dickens, in this respect as in others, was no Henry James; but cumulatively the corrections and revisions indicate some of the developments in his notions of style and propriety. The revisions are confined to small verbal alterations, with only here and there a paragraph or snatch of dialogue added or deleted. Dickens, it would appear, never substantially recast his fictions; but we must await further volumes in the Clarendon Edition before anyone (except perhaps Professor Tillotson herself) can pronounce with authority on the extent and character of his revisions; and their full significance will not be apparent until edited texts of novels from various phases of his career have been published and frequented over a period.

Professor Tillotson provides, in addition to this textual matter, an excellent account of the circumstances of the novel's composition, a notably comprehensive list of contemporary reviews, appendixes on the Sikes and Nancy public reading and on other matters, a useful map of Oliver Twist's London, and a glossary of thieves' cant and slang beside which the Penguin editors' glossary looks pale (and sometimes inaccurate). Critical appraisal is excluded by the policy of the General Editors. A more questionable decision is the absence of explanatory annotation. Professor John Butt explained this decision in a lecture some years ago, more fully than in the present preface by the General Editors. He then said:

As to notes Dickens is a classic of another age, and his work presents a fair and ample field for annotation. But when one considers the changes of meaning in word and phrase since Victorian times, the obsolescence of proverbial sayings, the wide range of social and political allusion, and the already immense literature on the original of Dickens's characters and on Dickensian topography, one recognizes that no editor can satisfy the potential demand. I doubt if he should try. I doubt if he should anticipate the standard works which will sometime be written on Dickens's London, Dickens's treatment of his originals, and Dickens's English.

While one sympathizes with the desire to relieve the editors of these lengthy and complicated texts of a further enormous task, the policy still seems mistaken. Granted that the hoped-for standard works remain unwritten and that the explanatory annotation might be imperfect, the editors of the Clarendon Dickens, guided by the surviving General Editor, are more likely than anyone else in the foreseeable future to provide satisfactory notes on a novelist whose range of contemporary and topographical reference makes them very desirable. The *Vanity Fair* which Mrs. Tillotson edited with her husband in 1963 was the more useful because of the succinct annotation it contained.

An edition of *Hard Times*, rivalling the Clarendon standard in textual authority and offering both explanatory annotation and more than 100 pages of ancillary matter, has recently appeared in the paperback Norton Critical Editions. Professor Sylvère Monod, of the Sorbonne, was one of the pioneers in attending to Dickens's manuscripts, at a time when hardly any British or American scholars seemed aware of them; since then, he has translated several Dickens novels into French, with introductions superior to most that preface English editions. He has now prepared the text of *Hard Times*, with nearly 1,500 notes on variants; his conclusions about Dickens's writing-methods accord with Professor Tillotson's, and he too has salvaged some interesting passages which were jettisoned at various stages of composition or revision. Some of his transcriptions are disputable, however: thus in the opening sentence of Dickens's preliminary Memoranda, the figures 16 and 10 are here printed in words, and the underlining of the final phrase on that page is not reproduced. These are not substantial errors, but they undermine confidence, and there are, more grievously, mistakes about readings of words: for instance, "Morning picture" appears as "moving picture". The slips noticed by the present reviewer are not numerous, but it is regrettable, in an effort of this magnitude and general excellence, that there should be any.

The editorial matter, prepared by Professor George Ford, is very enterprising. Excerpts from Dickens's letters and journalism illustrate the process of the composition of *Hard Times* and his state of mind at this time; there are judicious selections from contemporary reviews and later comments, including those by G. B. Shaw, Dr. F. R. Leavis and Dr. John Holloway; the industrial, educational and utilitarian themes of the novel are illuminated by extracts from contemporary documentation, argument and controversy. The only deplorable, and surprising, omission is Carlyle. The editors quote Dickens's letter to Carlyle seeking permission to dedicate this novel to him: "I know it contains nothing in which you do not think with me, for no man knows your books better than I." An excerpt or so from Carlyle would have been highly appropriate, or at the least some advice should have been given to the student about what parts of Carlyle most bear upon *Hard Times*. But not even the dedication is printed. Nevertheless this edition, combining the ample and previously unattempted textual apparatus with this wealth of suggestive commentary and background material, is the most useful text of a Dickens novel ever prepared for advanced students.

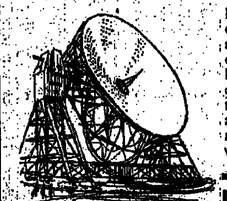
Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt Stuttgart have recently published *Nicht Ohne Liebe*, a collection of short biographical essays on writers and poets by Friedrich Sieburg. The thirteen essays, intended for the general reader, deal with German and French writers (including Rousseau, Maupassant, Mörike, Karl Kraus and Stefan George) and one American (James Fenimore Cooper). The price of the volume, which is handsomely printed with facsimiles of letters, etchings and manuscripts, is DM.25.

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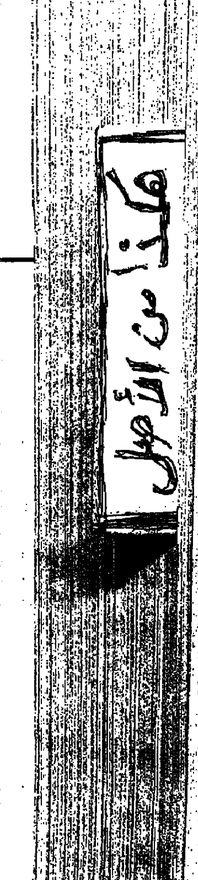
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SONS OF PERDITION

THE FEAST OF THE PASSOVER falls at the end of April, and the Jews of Moscow are reported to be storing 100 tons of *matzos* for the occasion, having recently prevailed on the government to allow synagogues to make their own arrangements with private bakeries. Half a century ago the baking of *matzos* was an even more hazardous business, for it could be officially stated that the recipe required Christian blood. As Heine remarked when he heard that the Jews of Damascus had been drinking the blood of an elderly monk, "*Chacun à son goût!*"

In March, 1911, a boy called Andrei Yushchinsky was found dead and mutilated in Kiev. It was claimed that he had been ritually murdered by the Jews. The demonological view which saw the Jews as sorcerers and credited them with a thirst for Christian blood was, of course, a venerable one, and had been expounded by some of the best writers.

Our firste foe, the serpent Sathanas,
That hath in Jewes herte his waspes nest . . .

Professors and ideologues had played an important part in nursing the charges, and the use that was made of the Yushchinsky murder reveals the continuing responsibility of the learned, whose role in the instigation of pogroms, and in the creation of Nazism, has lately been studied. Norman Cohn's *Warrant for Genocide* shows how, in such quarters, the demonological view was changing into the conspiratorial/eschatological view embodied in *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. An observer quoted by Mr. Cohn describes the sage Sergey Nilus brooding over the materials for his edition of the *Protocols*, which appeared in the same year of 1911.

Nilus explained to me that the sign of "the son of perdition" is now contaminating all things, that it shines even from the designs of church ornaments and from the scrolls of the great icon behind the altar in the church of the hermitage.

I felt a sort of fear. It was nearly midnight. The gaze, the voice, the reflex-like gestures—everything about Nilus gave me the feeling that we were walking on the edge of an abyss and that at any moment his reason might disintegrate in madness.

By now the Jews were both demons and subversives, and those who were to make use of the boy's murder were a mixture of crooked bureaucrats, haunted autocrats, paranoiacs of the Nilus stamp, and plain frauds.

Presently a Jewish workman, Mandel Beilliss, was arrested for the crime, and a conspiracy was formed to incriminate him, consisting of local anti-semites and officials in St. Petersburg. The Tsar smiled sweetly on it. It was, however, badly obstructed by the stubbornness of two detectives, who unearthed a den of thieves bossed by a real Lady Macbeth of Kiev, Vera Cheberyak. These were almost certainly the killers, and the first authors of the ritual construction which was placed on the murder. The detectives were removed from the investigation, and framed; but with the help of defence counsel and of several volunteers, they did enough to render the Cheberyak hypothesis ineffaceable. On the eve of the trial an anti-semitic editor, Shulgin, denounced the conspiracy (he presented his survivor's reminiscences on Soviet television not long ago, and urged exiles to return to Russia). Although the jury was carefully packed with peasants when the case was tried two years after the murder, Beilliss was acquitted.

The foremost newspapers in the world covered the trial, which was also the subject of protests in a number of countries: the British manifesto was signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Balfour and Ramsay MacDonald, and there were demonstrations at the Albert Hall and in Trafalgar Square. The conspiracy helped to signal the disintegration of the Tsarist regime; the acquittal was soon followed by the revolution itself, and by the arrival of a state in which arbitrary imprisonment was commoner than ever, in which anti-Jew remained controversial.

Maurice Samuel's book is a little florid, a little inclined to deplore the deplorable: a certain villain is said to have been not only "unprincipled" but "reactionary", two stones for the one bird. Nevertheless, *Blood Accusation* is an engrossing account of an astonishing story. A lawyer spoke of the "Judas kiss" with which Cheberyak closed the mouth of her dying son, a friend of the dead boy. And the most moving feature of the narrative is the assistance lent to the accused by Russians and Jews alike. Andrei's grandmother was pressed by the prosecution to blame the latter.

Q.: How about the Jewish boy who was just here?
A.: He used to go about with him.
Q.: Did you mind?
A.: No.

A shoemaker bravely testified to the police in favour of Beilliss. The detectives did their duty. The five defence attorneys, four of whom were non-Jews, fought wholeheartedly, and so did various journalists.

* * *

Hard on the heels of Mr. Samuel, Bernard Malamud has now brought out a novel based on the case and, it would appear, on Samuel's treatment of it. Truth emerges stranger than fiction, and more eventful, but then the novelist is not trying to compete with the facts. What is missing from *Blood Accusation* is Beilliss himself, who figures very faintly as a kind of unknown political prisoner. It may be, as Robert Gorham Davis has unattractively pronounced, that "there was nothing to be interested in". But Malamud thought otherwise. The victim of the conspiracy, Yakov Bok, is his overriding concern; detention ousts detection and the law; the novel could be regarded as a proxy contribution to the evergreen genre of Russian prison literature. Yakov descends into that famous darkness and becomes another Ivan Denisovich.

A novelist is entitled to alter and suppress: Malamud steers his story so close to the facts, however, that the reader can hardly avoid pondering the changes. He is not told that Yakov is acquitted: the novel ends, in an atmosphere of defiance and foreboding, with the prisoner on the way to trial. The reader may be expected to compare his knowledge of the historical outcome and deduce that the truth, in a sense, is worse than the facts, worse than the Beilliss verdict. Yakov will be lucky to escape, as was Beilliss himself; if this Yakov got off, many another Yakov, then and later, did not.

Concentrating on the prisoner causes the activities of his friends and enemies to recede from the centre of the action. But Malamud lets them recede remarkably far. Vera Cheberyak dwindles into a mere engineer of Yakov's tribulations. His relations with his wife Raisl, who had failed to bear children and whom he had treated harshly, are interesting and dramatic, but they are frequently forgotten, though he does finally make his peace with her and adopts her child by another man. Prison also changes his mind about the Jews, about whom he had never been enthusiastic: now he is at least unwilling to hurt them by committing suicide and so provoking pogroms. But in spite of these associated reconciliations he remains solitary and sedentary to the end. He exchanges his cell for the intestines of an armoured car; there seems to be no escape. When he dourly asks, just before the trial, who his friends are, the reply is guarded: "Take my word, you're not alone."

The help he gets is mostly given him by the magistrate Bibikov—a lover of Spinoza, like Yakov, and very tenderly described. But it is not long before Bibikov is murdered by the authorities—this is one of the few dramatic strokes which are allowed to shatter the lamenting, glassy, submarine state of suspension in which the prisoner lives. Malamud's Russia is more bigoted and tyrannical than the reality. Malamud's hero (not to mention his friend the magistrate) has a worse time of it than Beilliss had, and he himself makes it out to be even worse than it is. After two and a half years in prison, he mourns, excessively, a ghostly refugee who converts him to judgment of his doom: "... the first thing I was seen by me ... When last seen by me ... ning". In *The Amer* articles himself wo poor Jewish grocer, w so becoming the sufferer's apprentice Bober, though he is ing, is not sanctified himself a victim." B action, for an emas the "dark Bober fa asserted; it is possi an escape from the finement of the alley Malamud's is an various talent, and he sents a departure for if a transient one. It has very few symbo augury. It has none of weirdness and vol *Natural*, none of the Italian stories. In son, it also lacks neg virtue out of suffering first time, that virtue tial, hortatory. It does one might say, to Bibi "the world covets o suffer". If the writer his symbols and try realism, the attempt is awkward time, a time that is derived from th Jews can appear conc the estate it also, in a fashion, establish

The convention al expressed in this se reverence for solitude solipsism. The people invokes the solidarity of the solitariness of the

If there is a difficul general difficulty arises the Jews are a tribe, le a wanderer, a solitary. I culty may be thought making of cultural ca whoever becomes alien self. Perhaps this is means. At all events novel can be taken as ever joins the Jews in imprisonment.

CHATTO & W

To be publi April 13th

V. S. YAIPOU
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Foreword by W

A brilliant novel Cornelius is led a into a remote and religious commu makes nonsense of world of Chicago York.

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THE TIMES
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT
LONDON PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE
Thursday April 6 1967
CENTRAL 2000

NORMS AND QUALMS

It was spirited of the University of Newcastle to invite Mr. Alasdair MacIntyre to give its Riddell Memorial Lectures in 1964, for the Riddell Lectures are always on a religious topic, and Mr. MacIntyre is no known friend to religion. Now the lectures have been published by the Oxford University Press, under the title *Secularization and Moral Change* (12s. 6d.), and all may see that Mr. MacIntyre did not pull his punches. It is harsh on him to try to summarize what is already economically put in his elegant, and often witty, thesis. However three main arguments may be noted.

The first is a familiar one: that urbanization, and the end of an apparently stable natural and social order, put an end to the belief that the "authoritative norms" of Christianity were anything other than man-made. But to this argument Mr. MacIntyre makes an interesting and original addition; that the new, rival claws in nineteenth and twentieth-century England have been unable to construct alternative "world-views" to suit themselves—whether religious or secular—because of the prevalence of class cooperation in England:

> ... the compromises and abdications consequent upon the class cooperation of English life produced a situation where it was impossible for any one group plausibly to absolutize its own claims and invoke some kind of cosmic sanction for them—because, in part at least, the failure of the Labour churches and of Marxism. Yet it was equally impossible to establish or re-establish coherent social unity ... The consequence of this is that there remains no framework within which the religious questions can be asked ...

And this, incidentally, in Mr. MacIntyre's view, is why a vestigial Christianity has lingered on as long as it has in the working class: for that class has not been able to create for itself what Mr. MacIntyre clearly thinks it needs, a "consistent and systematic secularism".

Mr. MacIntyre's second lecture is a kind of understrapping of the first, to the effect that social change, and the changes of moral outlook accompanying it, have almost always *preceded* any loss of belief due to purely intellectual argument—so it is getting things the wrong way round to attribute moral change to a "decline in religious belief". His third subject, the burden of his last lecture, is what he considers to be the moral vacuity of the new liberal theology, on which he comments most memorably:

> Theologians like Bonhoeffer or Robinson want a single notion which will supply a motive at every point in the moral life and yet have some specific content. The requirement of generality and the requirement of content are, however, incompatible.

All in all, then, these are the energetic thoughts of no mean thinker, and are bound to be stimulating to anyone interested in the present state of English life. Yet the language of much of Mr. MacIntyre's thesis—particularly of his main historical argument—does give rise to some questions. One of the persistent problems that sociology has to face is how to wield the abstractions it inevitably must use, without too much obscuring the complicated individual lives whose history it is willy-nilly summarizing. Mr. MacIntyre's language is not all that easy to relate back to the rich facts of individual religious and moral experience.

As his account has it, any systematic religious or moral outlook derives essentially from a combination of narrow self-interest and (if the paradox be permitted) rational self-delusion. He sees such systems in our own recent history, at least as combining two things: a code of values which allows the members of the class who hold it to justify the pursuit of their own material ends; and a related "cosmic view" into which enough of the disturbing elements of experience can be tidily tucked to let the desire for truth and order lie quiet. Modern man's moral history consists, for him, in the changes that have taken place in the mental picture of the universe that men have constructed for these purposes.

It is certainly not necessary to dispute the part these factors have played in English religious and moral history. But does not the ingenious abstract argument do less than justice to certain other major elements? The emotional side of religious experience the *Varieties* of which William James wrote—seems scarcely acknowledged in this story of constructed norms. (It might be said that if there is not a personal God, on the evidence of this book Mr. MacIntyre will never himself feel the need to invent one.) What again, of the capacity of man for disinterested inquiry into the needs of others? Morality was defined by Henry James (to give the other brother a cue) as the urge to survey the whole field; and that in fact seems part of Mr. MacIntyre's own purpose in giving these lectures. But it is not an activity that his rendering of moral life seems to make much allowance for. This is not to beg the question of whether or not these individual, subjective phenomena are, in some way, socially derivative; it is simply to suggest that they cannot be quite left out of account.

This is just the kind of question, at any rate, that one often wants to put to sociologists. It is rewarding to wonder, also, how far their personal preoccupations may not have affected the kind of abstracting they have settled for. Mr. MacIntyre should be the last to object to the suggestion that in his case too this doubt presents itself. His curious insistence on the importance to men of having a unified view of society and the universe seems to come far more from a personal need of his own than from the "sociological" observation of other men, if we may judge from his complete *obiter dictum*: "The greatest contemporary moral achievement is [sic—does he mean "would be"?] the creation of the type of community where shared ends and needs make possible the growth of a common life and a common commitment, which can be expressed in a common language."

Yet—and this is the interesting thing—the pleading note in that quotation seems to reflect a little of human nature in its fullness and complexity more sharply than anything else in the book.

Sociological ways of thinking have certainly given a new depth to history. But they lead sociologists into temptation; and the temptation of speaking about living men in a more cavalier way than anybody else does is perhaps the most dangerous. Yet the sociologists' material is, in the end, none other than their own readers and audiences. It would not seem improper for that material to speak up if, at times, it cannot quite recognize itself in what it is hearing.

Letters to the Editor

MRS. GASKELL

Sir,—I am sure Mr. Kennedy is right in assuming (in your issue of March 30) that the "poor William" referred to in Ruskin's letters quoted in *The Order of Release* was his maternal grandfather, William Kelly McLeod. He did live at Greenbank, Bridgend, close to Effie Gray's home, Bowerswell in Perth; he was a great friend of her brother; he was Effie's favourite partner for the polka and, no doubt, she flirted with him as she did with the many other young men who were in love with her. (There are many references to the McLeods in the complete transcript of my *Effie in Venice* in the London Library and in the Sandeman Library, Perth.)

On the other hand I cannot see what grounds there are (apart from Mr. Kennedy's recollection of what his mother told him) for thinking that Effie was engaged to William McLeod, officially or otherwise, let alone for saying it was "certain", as Mr. Kennedy does. Indeed such evidence as exists is all to the contrary. For example, Ruskin, in his letter of November 30, 1847, quoted by Mr. Kennedy, in which he refers to "the snap de grace to be given the sooner the better", also writes: "You cruel, cruel girl that was not like you to pour William at the ball . . . when you knew he would have given a year of his life for a touch of your hand!" Does that sound as if William and Effie were secretly engaged with Ruskin's knowledge? Effie's engagement to Ruskin had not been publicly announced at this time, and Ruskin, when he tells Effie to give William "the coup de grace", surely means that she must tell him she is engaged and that he has no hope of ever winning her? Moreover, Effie herself wrote to her mother from Venice on September 28, 1852: "I am not surprized but very sorry to hear of Willie McLeod's intended marriage. These Irish women are the very mischief to young men in the army and out of it. . . . I suppose Willie had been so flattered that he believes himself desperately enamoured. Had he had a more sensible Mother of his own he would have looked out more sensibly for a wife. But Experience seldom teaches and he will, I fear, not find he has made a good choice as he is not fitted to form any girl's character but, as I knew him, would have made an amiable but rather soft companion for a quiet well-disposed woman."

Is it conceivable that any woman would have written in such terms about a man to whom she had been engaged?

MARY LUTYENS
2 Hyde Park Street, London, W.2

PUBLIC LENDING RIGHT

Sir,—In case someone hasn't already done so, may I suggest that a simple way to put the Public Lending Right into operation would be to grant a Public Lending Right Allowance to be claimed by those entitled against income tax in the same way (for example) that an earned income allowance is claimed?

Short of the most expensive machinery the calculations to arrive at a fair figure of compensation for free borrowings are going to be fairly hit and miss in any case. The argument about how the calculations will be made and who is going to bear the cost could go on endlessly. The object of the exercise is to make authors (and publishers) richer, or less poor. To pay less income tax is perhaps as good a way of achieving the object as to receive more money. Someone has already calculated, I believe, that an author such as myself might expect to receive an extra £500 a year. I'd willingly settle for an allowance that left me paying £500 less income tax.

It should not be beyond our ingenuity to arrive at a reasonable basis for the allowance, nor beyond the ingenuity of the Treasury to compensate itself for the slight loss of revenue by transferring it to the charge on, for instance, The Public Works—an eminently suitable department to assume the burden of compensating for free public borrowing. It will all end up as a charge on the rates or in the form of indirect taxation to which authors too will contribute. But so long as you can still go to the public library and leave with a pile of books and the illusion that they are free, no harm will be done.

PAUL SCOTT.
78 Addison Way, London, N.W.11.

Sir,—Could you let me have space in your column to state that the public library structure in the Scandinavian countries differs in a great many respects from the British public library structure, and secondly that the financial problems of the Scandinavian authors are also coupled with the quality of their works. During the Library Association, Public Libraries Conference held at Eastbourne, September, 1965, Mr. S. Ellerslev Jensen, Director-State Inspector for Public Libraries, Denmark, pointed out under the heading "Compensation to the Authors":

> It may be debatable whether authors . . . have any right to a compensation for the use made of their books through public libraries, but what is certain is the fact that only a very few Danish authors are able to live on their writings. If we want to have a national literature, we must in one way or other support the authors.

This does not necessarily mean that the extra financial source, although it would surely offer an impetus to write more, would also increase the statistical probability of writing better works. What was obviously intended is to supplement further by the state the author's income and distribute it in the most equitable manner. It seems that the question is primarily to encourage the authors, and secondarily, the lending right.

Therefore, the Arts Council, as envisaged by your writer in N.L.W. number (March 9), is the most appropriate body. It will not be irrelevant here to say that the question is of great concern to the developing nations or any nation without adequate literary production. This, I think, has very different significance in Britain. Quality of authors in this country is comparatively higher, may seem by the highest in many respects (following a rich literary tradition). What needs information is the further earning opportunity. If it has to come by an indirect means as "the public lending right", I assume we miss the bird's eye and shoot at the fox. As has been pointed out by Mr. I. M. Harrod in your columns (March 30) that "they still pay their authors the same royalty as two or more generations ago". I think that the only question which concerns the public libraries is how they can transform an appropriate body like the Library Association to negotiate with the Publisher's Association to look into the question of royalty increase. It is indeed too much to demand from public libraries, a purely democratic development in England, either to pay or to reshuffle administration for a measure whose actual focal point is elsewhere.

A. K. M. F. ADAM.
33 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Sir,—What does Mr. Basham Carter (March 16) mean by the suggestion that books circulated through the free library system deprive the author and publisher of payment for the books so circulated? Libraries have to pay the market price for the books they buy. Were it not for the library system, large numbers of books would not be published at all, as publishers rely very much on the substantial circulation presented by the existence of public libraries. Indeed one fair criticism of the whole system is that it has resulted in the production of a vast deal of rubbish, while books of merit are looked upon askance by publishers who fear the public libraries may not put them on their purchasing lists.

C. H. NORMAN.
15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

Sir,—May I, as a member of the Arts Council Working Party which has drafted a Public Lending Right scheme for consideration by the Council, assure Mr. Harrod (March 30) that the scheme does not involve excessive statistical labour by the libraries. The Working Party studied the methods by which administrative complication is overcome in Sweden and in Denmark, where, in different forms, the Public Lending Right has existed for ten and twenty years respectively, and took something from each. The scheme proposed involves additional statistical work by only three library authorities (out of about 370) at a time. This does not seem "appalling".

As to the "other libraries," Mr. Harrod mentions, there is no logical reason why they should be excluded from a Public Lending Right scheme. For technical reasons, however, connected with international copyright, it is not practicable at the present time to associate the scheme with copyright law (and it is not so associated in Scandinavia). The present proposals have had to be expressed as amendments of the Public Libraries and Museums Act, 1964, which does not cover "other libraries".

Mr. Harrod's suggestion that, instead of a Public Lending Right, publishers should increase authors' royalties by 50 per cent, is less likely to cause publishers to "hold up their hands in horror" than it is unfortunate buyers of books. 90 per cent of whom in Britain are *not* the public libraries, and who would by this means, which of course involves higher published prices, be made to pay for the borrowers. Why should they?

One would have thought the error in Mr. Harrod's statement that authors receive the same royalties "as two and more generations ago" almost too obvious to need pointing out. Authors' royalties are, as he points out, calculated as percentages of the published price of a book. When, therefore, published prices go up, whether because of the increased printing costs Mr. Harrod mentions, S.E.T., or indeed for any other reason whatever, authors' royalties go up too. Two generations ago the price of, for example, virtually all novels was 7s. 6d. of which at the 10 per cent rate of royalty Mr. Harrod selects the author's share was 9d. The five English novels reviewed in your issue of March 30 were published at 42s., 30s., 25s. and 21s respectively, and, assuming the same 10 per cent royalty, the author's share would be 4s. 2½d., 3s., 2s. 6d. and 2s. 1½d. How are these shares describable as "the same as those of two or more generations ago"?

Mr. Harrod makes a further mistake when he states that a 50 per cent increase in the author's royalty on a 20s. book would result in the price going up only to 21s. Authors and publishers are not the only parties interested in the publication of a book. The bookseller's margin, like the author's royalty, is a percentage of the published price: an increase of royalty means an increase of the retail margin. Furthermore, an increase of net prices would increase the price of books overseas, and every other book sold by British publishers now goes overseas. Such an increase would seriously impair the competitive position of British publishers vis-à-vis in particular their American rivals and could easily result in reduction of export markets, with an even greater increase of published prices to compensate.

J. ALAN WHITE
11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

(Other letters are on page 296)

Graham Greene



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THE UNPLANNED REVOLUTION

GEORGE KATKOV: *Russia 1917. The February Revolution.* 467pp. Longmans. £3 3s.

How far is hindsight a proper attribute of the historian? It is a familiar charge against historians that they too easily assume, in virtue of their superior knowledge, that what happened was in fact bound to happen, and thus render themselves incapable of sympathy for the agonizing uncertainties which confronted the actors in the story, and of real understanding of the situation which they purport to describe. On the other hand, the historian even of recent events cannot contract out of all knowledge of what came after, and the sequel cannot be wholly irrelevant to a judgment of the significance of the events which he is seeking to analyse. To study the fauna and flora of the foothills is legitimate enough. But sedulously to avert one's gaze from the mountains that tower behind can become a tiresome pose. It is no doubt a feat of self-restraint. But the resulting perspective is apt to seem a little unreal.

It is this attitude which makes Mr. Katkov's book on the February revolution of 1917 in Russia something of a *tour de force*, and accounts both for its merits and for its defects. Historians have for the most part treated the rather drab and ineffective February revolution primarily as a prelude to the far greater October cataclysm under the shadow of which we still live. Mr. Katkov, justly aware that this is not how things looked to the participants in, and witnesses of, the earlier event, has made a valiant effort to redress the balance. Except on rare occasions, he steadfastly refuses to look forward, and makes no attempt to analyse the February revolution in any significant relation to the upheaval that was to follow in October. His story ends with the double abdication—of the Tsar and of his nominated successor, the Grand Duke Michael—and with the installation in power of the ill-fated Provisional Government.

By these methods, and by accepting these limitations, Mr. Katkov has given us an account which is probably nearer than anything that has previously been written, or is likely to be written again, to what the February revolution looked like to those involved in it. The mixture of intrigues, of jostlings for power, of charges of perfidy, and of general confusion and frustration has a strong air of verisimilitude. If we are not always convinced that everything narrated by Mr. Katkov actually happened, we can at least feel reasonably certain that somebody at the time believed it to have happened. But this vivid sense of contemporaneity is achieved at a certain cost. All who took part in any way in the making of the February revolution were profoundly convinced that something was rotten in the existing order of things. But few, if any, of them had a clear picture of what they desired to substitute for it; and few, if any, wanted a revolution. Hence the picture which emerges from Mr. Katkov's pages is one of almost unrelieved futility and squalor. He has discredited the revolution by emptying it of all coherent sense and meaning, but without giving the reader any convincing reason to suppose that the old regime could have survived, or deserved to survive.

Apart from these personal issues raised by Mr. Katkov's approach, some of his detailed judgments may call for comment. He insists, as others have done, on the simplicity and nobility of the character of the last Tsar, without making clear how much he intends this praise to imply. No serious historian nowadays will want to draw up a personal indictment of Nicholas II. Many of the political acts performed in his name and endorsed by him were by any standard indefensible. But there are historical figures whose intellectual equipment was so primitive that the court of history, even though not functioning as a court of justice, can only pronounce the judgment: "Unfit to plead". Of these Nicholas was one. It is more disquieting to find Rasputin treated with a certain measure of indulgence, and depicted as less of a psychopath than Yusupov who killed him. Mr. Katkov is reasonably incensed by the sensationalizing of the Rasputin affair in a host of third-rate books about the Russian revolution. But Rasputin was on any showing a loathsome creature: and there seems no reason to revise the ordinary view that the infatuation of the imperial family for him was one of the episodes which spotlighted the hollowness and corruption of the regime and led to its downfall.

In other respects, Mr. Katkov's unwillingness to embark on any serious analysis of the underlying social causes of the revolution (or even to admit that such causes existed) has led him to give a good many hostages to the conspiratorial view of history. It is not so many years ago that a popular work was published attributing the French revolution to the intrigues of the Freemasons. We now learn, apparently for the first time, that Kerensky and three or four other members of the Provisional Government were Freemasons, that the members of a considerable Russian Masonic movement met in 1915 and 1916 "in a cork-lined room" to discuss political affairs, and that the formation of the Provisional Government took place "under the influence of Masonic pressure groups". The Bolsheviks are rather surprisingly exonerated of any responsibility for the February revolution. But the famous Order No. 1 of the Petrograd Soviet, which is generally credited with the final demoralization of the armed forces, is diagnosed—on evidence which will seem slender to some critics—as a Bolshevik forgery.

But the main "conspiracy" which provides the peg to Mr. Katkov's book and constitutes the real cause of "the Petrograd rising" is the great German conspiracy. This issue has also been widely sensationalized in recent writing. The German Government in the First World War was ready—and increasingly ready as time went on—to spend money in the attempt to stimulate discontent, or specifically anti-war movements, in enemy countries or in conditions calculated to embarrass enemy governments: such activities in Ireland and Mexico acquired notoriety. Russia provided a fruitful field for spending money on these objects. From the outset influential people in court and official circles were opposed to the war and would have welcomed peace overtures to Germany. It would be surprising if none of these maintained contacts with Germany and enjoyed German favours. Some opposition also manifested itself among workers, and strikes occurred; some evidence exists, on at least one occasion, of a German attempt, whether successful or not, to channel secret funds to the strikers. In the interval between the February and October revolutions the opportunities of fishing in muddy waters largely increased. German funds undoubtedly found their way, through intermediaries, to anti-war groups and parties, including (since they were the most determined anti-war group) the Bolsheviks. There is no evidence that any of these concealed subsidies involved bargains with the recipients, that the latter knew (even if they may have guessed) the ultimate source from which these benefactions came, or that this expenditure yielded any results at all to the German cause. It is not necessary, or even plausible, to explain anything that happened in Russia in 1917 in terms of "man gold".

On this slender foundation Katkov has erected the fantastic theory that "the successful [sic] rising of February, 1917, was organized by the same agents" who supposedly supported strikes in earlier. Unfortunately this is mere sheer guesswork, no known fact to support it, and all the probabilities against it. Mr. Katkov points out that historians who have called the February rising "spontaneous" are merely covering up their ignorance. But what are the facts? So far as we know, the trouble started with bread queues, and culminated in a mutiny of the soldiers to quell the bread riots. At no step in these proceedings can any German hand be plausibly detected. Ample and adequate reasons can be found in internal conditions for everything that happened. If "spontaneous" means unpremeditated "but simply" unplanned, it seems a fair enough description of the February revolution.

A great deal of study and research has gone into Mr. Katkov's mass of detailed events, notably of the abdications, though here such research is somewhat marred by an inexplicable antipathy for Guchkov, Rodzianko and Milyukov. Historians of the early days of Tsardom will find much material buried away in these pages, and will above all get some impression of what it was like to live in the extraordinary conditions of wartime Petrograd. But it may be doubted whether that, when they come to analyse the causes and significance of the February revolution, they will not be unduly diverted from their task by the conspiratorial manoeuvres of the Freemasons and Germans. The February revolution was, after all, important on two counts. It marked the end of bankruptcy and collapse of the Romanov dynasty; and it paved the way for the October revolution eight months later.

AFTER STALINGRAD

HEINRICH GERLACH: *Odyssee in Rot. Bericht einer Irrfahrt.* 650pp. Munich: Nymphenburger. DM. 24.

Few major wars have seen their turning point so clearly marked at the time as that of Stalingrad in the Second World War. It is possible to argue that the German defeat at Alamein was as important, if the campaign in North Africa is seen as an attempt to link up with the thrust through the Caucasus and thus to secure the whole of the Middle East and southern Russia. But it seems fairly certain that this was not part of Hitler's strategic design: the loss of North African and Sicily and the detachment of Italy from the Axis did not affect his concentration on the main task—the defeat of Russia before the Anglo-American second front could be opened. It was Stalingrad that stopped him, and convinced the world that the Germans could not win. The really significant point about Stalingrad, however, was that it was not in fact an honourable defeat at arms, with the stubborn last-man, last-round resistance that Hitler had specifically ordered, but the capitulation of a whole Army directly against his orders—and that, even with this, the meaning of which was at once clear to the Russians and to the rest of the world, it took another two years to convince the German people that the war was indeed lost.

For the 98,000 prisoners from Stalingrad who marched into Soviet captivity, with Field-Marshal Paulus at their head and Oberleutnant Gerlach among their number, there were two major surprises in store. One was that to be a prisoner of war in the hands of these *Untermenschen*, though far from idyllic, fell a long way short of the horrors they had been led to expect. If a great number fell by the wayside on the long march east, it was clear that this was because of conditions beyond the Russians' control and not as a result of any particular bestiality on the part of their captors. The other came when they had settled in to the special "Stalingrad" camps set up for them, and strange-looking Germans called Pieck, Ulbricht, Weinert, Becher, and a mysterious figure (German? Russian?) named Professor Arnold, arrived to talk to them. Some of the older people dimly remembered the pre-1933 Reichstag deputy Pieck, and a few had even heard of the "proletarian" poets Weinert and Johannes R. Becher; but to all who listened to them, save only the hard core of real Nazis, these communist "traitors" to the Third Reich seemed to be thinking on lines of remarkable reasonableness. Stalingrad has shown that Germany cannot possibly win the war, they said; we are communists, but we are first and foremost Germans like you; how can we work together to prevent the annihilation of Germany in one vast, even more terrible, Stalingrad? Only the overthrow of Hitler and an orderly retreat to the Reich boundaries can save our country from extinction.

Herr Gerlach's book is an account, in the form of a novel with whose hero, Captain Breuer, the author to some extent identifies himself, of the effect of this Russian-sponsored approach, not so much on the course of the war itself as on the shape of postwar Germany. It is a report, he says in his preface, on

> events of which hardly anything is known in Germany . . . what people think they know, is inadequate, [in West Germany] readily described as treacherous, "a blot on the nation's escutcheon", in the East legend, the prehistory of the Ulbricht state.

He aims to report the real truth, and has embodied from documentary sources what was actually said, in newspaper articles, leaflets, radio talks and sermons. With few exceptions, the actors in his drama appear under their real names. Filling it all out is what Herr Gerlach calls the inner truth—what was felt and thought at the time behind what was written, spoken and done, as seen by one of the personages in a role of some importance (he was himself one of the founder members of the *Bund Deutscher Offiziere*).

It is a gripping and well told story, not least in its depiction of the curious combination on the Russian side of heavy-handed bureaucracy and finely-manipulated Byzantine intrigue in their pursuit of their main aim—the creation of reliable cadres for the new Germany they meant to see rise on the ruins of the last appointment had been Divisional Intelligence Officer, is singled out with others of this branch of the General Staff for "special treatment", i.e. interrogation by the NKVD. Like many of his brother officers, he is drawn into the Free Germany movement, writing pieces for *Neues Deutschland* and helping with the radio programme, convinced of the genuineness of the communists' line. In the special camp at Lunjowo, with moderately good rations and conditions, he follows events after the formation of the League of German Officers: the wooing of the Stalingrad *Generalität*, the slow disillusionment of the early enthusiasts like General von Seydlitz, the hardening into true "anti-fascists" of some of the least likely starters (one wonders what the true names of Colonel Dumont and Captain Cramer are, and what has become of them since in east Germany), the recruitment by the NKVD of informers and their close watch on communists and non-communists alike within the movement, the process of training and indoctrinating key figures for the new Germany and the inexplicably arbitrary selection of them when the time comes in 1945 for the setting-up of the democratic "all-party" administration in the Soviet Zone.

Breuer writes his own book on the Stalingrad experience, and laboriously recopies it in shorthand when he realizes it will never get past the Soviet vetting system, only to have this version too confiscated when a returning comrade tries to smuggle it through to Germany after 1945. His own disillusionment leads him to refuse recruitment to spy for the NKVD on his fellows, and he remains behind in PW camp for some three years after the end of the war, part of the time working as one of the "labour brigades" on the Moscow building programme, towards the end simply waiting for the turn that never comes for repatriation. Resigned to the fate he has seen awaiting so many others, who have failed to meet the Russians' requirements (a sentence of twenty-five years in labour camp for "anti-Soviet activities" quickly becomes known as the standard treatment) and sickened at the ease their ticket home by the parent conformism, he is saved at the last moment by a wholly improbable, but somehow credible, bureaucratic error. He is shaved, kit confiscated, he signs twenty others in a Moscow park (Lubianka ?) in what is clearly a "twenty-five-year" group: but a Soviet officer in charge discovers this has been put in motion before the kangaroo court has its full pronounced sentence. Not only is decision reversed but in true Kafka style papers must also be prepared with the prisoners' assistance to show that the whole affair was in order events. He is again approached with an offer of repatriation in return for linking on the editorship of a new paper in east Germany; refuses again, this time because he now knows his family have reached West Berlin, he can see no hope of joining them if he compromises with communism, but he is astounded to find that the Russians accept. The book ends with his reunion with his wife at Halensee.

Herr Gerlach has written elsewhere brief summaries of the Soviet tactics in wooing the captive German generals and of the manoeuvres of the émigré communists ("we used the same words but meant quite different things by them"). Here in the personality of Breuer he fills out the story, and there seems no reason to doubt the basic truth of his *Bericht*. Parallel to the book was his highly successful novel on Stalingrad, *Betrayed by an Army*, which in effect was Breuer's twice-written and twice-lost manuscript re-created from memory in west Germany; and which sold over half a million copies. The sequel is hardly likely to achieve a comparable circulation, but it deserves a place in the bibliography of future historians of postwar Germany.

S. Fischer Verlag, Frankfurt am Main, issued a paperback edition of *Kleine Roda Roda Band*, a collection of fifty-four stories of the Habsburg Empire by "Roda Roda", pseudonym of Friedrich Rosenfeld, 1872–1945. They include character sketches, tales of the army, short humorous tales, tales of

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THE MIND OF A CHILD

The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child. Volume XX. Edited by Anna Freud, Ruth S. Eissler, Heinz Hartmann, and Marianne Kris. 566pp. Hogarth Press. £4 4s.

JANE ROWE: *Parents, Children and Adoption.* 294pp. Routledge and Kegan Paul. 32s.

D. H. STOTT: *Studies of Troublesome Children.* 208pp. Tavistock Publications: Humanities Press. 32s.

As a branch of medical practice psychoanalysis has never really established itself in this country, but as the basic science of social anthropology it has had a considerable and beneficent influence on the development of the social sciences and services. The casual reader might be hard put to it to see a connexion between Jane Rowe's excellent *Handbook for Adoption Workers* and the mainly theoretical essays in the latest volume of *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child*, yet without the steadily growing body of knowledge about individual emotional development that largely derives from the work of psychoanalysts, her approach would probably lack its informed insight and professional detachment. A different and somewhat non-conformist attitude characterizes Dr. Stott's book on "Troublesome Children", although the author has clearly been influenced by—and indeed to some extent is in reaction against—the main climate of opinion. This perhaps accounts for the contrast between his obviously sensible practice and a certain aridity and naïveté in his thinking which is particularly evident when he strays outside his own educational field.

The twentieth volume of *The Psychoanalytic Study of the Child* comprises four sections, the first on diagnostic assessment, the second on aspects of normal and pathological development, the third on contributions to psychoanalytic theory, and the last on clinical contributions. It is patently written for an informed readership accustomed to sifting the grain of truth from the husks of convoluted and indigestible jargon in which so much American psychoanalytical literature is written; and the reader from a related discipline is likely to find much of it irritating as well as hard going. Against this needs to be set the real difficulties of the subject when it is, as here, treated with appropriate rigour and seriousness. Of particular interest because of their wider implications are Mrs. Burlingham's essay on ego development in blind children and Peter Blos's well observed study of the initial stages of male adolescence.

Miss Rowe's handbook is specifically directed to adoption workers but could be read with profit by others likely to be concerned with adoption, such as magistrates, prospective adopters and those who act as go-betweens in third party adoptions. It has three main sections, the first about the natural parents of adoptees (including an interesting chapter on the fathers of illegitimate children, who have now been granted certain legal rights over their children), the second on heredity and environment as determinants of personality in the growing child, and the third with the creation of new families: the fourth deals with statutory and legal requirements. There is also a list of recommended books, a bibliography and an index. In contrast to Dr. Stott, the author has got most of her medical facts right; but she might have made more of the existence of inherited traits as explanation of why adopting parents sometimes lack the intuitive sympathy so often displayed by natural parents; few doctors would agree that any reliable prognoses regarding the central nervous system can be given on the basis of an examination at the age of three months; and she does not mention the important role of low blood sugar levels in causing brain damage in low weight infants. She also skips over the real danger that adoption societies may be setting their sights too high in assessing the suitability for adoption both of parents and children. Adopters will often successfully take on a handicapped child if warned beforehand of the difficulties, while many children might prefer imperfect adopting parents to none at all. Despite these minor quibbles this is a very good book which should prove extremely useful.

Troublesome Children consists of three parts—I, "a study of thirty-three troublesome children"; II, "a study of truants"; and III, "towards an understanding of behaviour disturbance". There is also an appendix in which are set out the author's "delinquency prediction instrument", a description of family patterns and types of maladjustment, some examples of borderline maladjustment and his techniques of diagnosis, a bibliography, and a useful index. The first, second and fourth sections can be unhesitatingly recommended as likely to be very useful to all those who work with backward and disturbed children, but the third, in which the author sets out his "law of multiple combined impairment", should not be accepted uncritically by non-medical readers since in it he begs a number of important questions regarding the cause and effect of brain damage in new-born infants. Perhaps the most important and acceptable of his conclusions is that deviant behaviour is individual not social or even familial and can therefore be dealt with only by measures directed to the individual or his family rather than to altering social conditions. He has also rendered a service in pointing out that illness, mental as well as physical, is manifest by stereotypes which the experienced can recognize and teach others to recognize. This reviewer agrees with his main recommendations; the appointment of trained school welfare officers in difficult areas; the discriminating use of special educational facilities rather than the imposition of punishment in difficult cases; and the increasing provision of special schools and classes in order to free ordinary schools from the impossible task of framing rules and syllabuses for mixtures of normal and abnormal children. One hopes that Mr. Crosland will read this book.

These books should persuade the most biased critic that the social and behavioural sciences are intellectually respectable and are already capable of useful applications in those spheres where the application of objective thinking and informed decision are most needed.

HIGHLAND TOUR

MICHAEL BRANDER: *Around the Highlands.* 223pp. Illus. 32s. 6d.

Around the Highlands is altogether superior to the majority of popular travel books written about the Scottish Highlands nowadays. Mr. Brander takes his reader on a trip round the country from Glasgow to John o' Groats by the east and back again by the west, in the course of which he imparts a surprisingly large amount of information, often of an original kind, about the places visited. His photographs too share this quality of originality, and he writes well, and with a sound historical sense. His readers will learn plenty about modern enterprises in the Highlands (tourism, including boating and skiing, whisky distilling, sheep farming, fish rearing, the Dounreay reactor, the Fort William pulp mill, the Cruachan power scheme, various National Trust properties, and so on.

At the same time, the author is aware that the Highlands have a history that still hangs over them. Unlike most writers of popular books on the Highlands, he makes no attempt to gloss over the Clearances, which, as he points out, repeated what had occurred in the English enclosures, but under cruellier circumstances. Incidents like the Jacobite rebellions and the massacre of Glencoe are discussed fairly and there is a genuine attempt to understand the Highlanders' point of view. The author rightly remarks that the risings of 1715 and 1745 "originated in the Highlands as much in unconscious protest against alien pressure from the south as in whole-hearted support of the Stuarts". Here Mr. Brander's attention might be drawn to Audrey Cunningham's *The Loyal Clans* (Cambridge, 1932), or to the still unpublished early minutes of the S.P.C.K. in Scotland, the pages of which reveal the nature of the attack on their language and religion that the Highlanders had to endure in the first half of the eighteenth century, and which drove the Jacobite clans into rebellion in support of the Stuarts.

Mr. Brander includes such places as Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Elgin in his itinerary. Their inhabitants would reject any assertion that they were Highlanders, but it is pleasant to have his description of these towns. He objects to the rebuilding of Pluscarden (which, by the way, was purchased for restoration by the third Marquess of Bute in 1897) on the ground that "it cannot be in the ultimate interest of the country to have land rendered sterile in the hands of a self-perpetuating body". If this objection is to be made in such a context, it ought in fairness to be extended to land ownership in Scotland by such bodies as the Department of Agriculture, the War Office, the National Trust and the Nature Conservancy, the last of which, curiously enough, is not mentioned in Mr. Brander's book at all.

A few small errors occur, which is not surprising in an account containing so much detailed information. Thus, Francis Farquharson, who is said to have served eighteen years' imprisonment for his part in the '45, actually served twenty years' partial imprisonment (at Berkhamp-stead). The name of the vessel that runs between Mallaig, Kyle, and Stornoway is the Loch Seaforth, not the Isle of Seaforth. Toll charges are no longer made on Connel bridge. "Tiberium" on page 209 should probably be "Tiberii".

In his appendix the author gives a useful list of books for further reading. The literature on the Highlands is so large that this could easily be considerably extended. In particular, it might well have included *The Highlands*, by the late Dr. Calum MacLean (London, 1959), an important account of the oral traditions of the country, which was curiously superseded by the publishers with another book of the same title five years later; and *The Highlands and Islands*, by Dr. F. Fraser Darling and Dr. J. Morton Boyd (London, 1964), the most important modern account of the natural history of the area. But all in all, the visitor to the Scottish Highlands, especially the motorist, cannot do better than to make Mr. Brander's book part of his luggage.

CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER

STEWART WAVELL, AUDREY BUTT, NINA EPTON: *Trances.* 253pp. Allen and Unwin. £2 2s.

Trance is a curious phenomenon, but in some respects this volume is curiouser. It consists of thirty short chapters on the observation of trances, together with reports of other dramatic states, actions and happenings (figranthropy, fire-walking, ghosts), in different parts of the world. Mr. Wavell, a broadcaster, who conceived and edited the book, writes seven chapters on Malaya; Miss Butt, an ethnologist at the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, is responsible for twelve on the Akawaio Indians of the former British Guiana; and Miss Epton, the travel writer, presents eleven on Morocco, Algeria, Sumatra, Bali, Java, and Japan.

These contributions are intermingled, so that the reader is constantly shunted from one style, region or viewpoint to another. The language is in parts remarkably lush ("my soul was up there in the roof, floating outwards to the jungle, borne upon a river of star-seeking melody"): much is hack travelogue; some is naively hearty (jolly Akawaio have "a drinking spree with their pals"). Many of the descriptions are based on fleeting impressions made upon bystanders largely ignorant of the languages and beliefs of the people observed. The acts and apparent conditions classed as "trances" demand analysis in terms of medicine, neuro-physiology, and psychoanalysis, at least, but none of the writers is a practitioner of these or any related sciences. There are no argued conclusions which add in any essential respect to the results of Mircea Eliade's great comparative compendium *Shamanism* (1964).

The book's chief value as reliable information lies in Dr. Butt's ninety-odd pages on the Akawaio. The Indians, with their incongruously suburban names (Joe, Freddy, Roy, &c.), are not so colourful as the other peoples in the book, and the ethnologist's account is rather flat, earnest, and unspeculative: but the report is the fruit of long residence among the people, and a serious attempt to understand their experiences in their own idiom, and might more fittingly have been published separately as part of an ethnographic monograph.

Dr. Butt gratefully acknowledges aid rendered by Oxford University, London University, the Gulbenkian Foundation, and other sources, but it may be wondered to what extent such august corporations would wish to subscribe to, or be associated with, the prophetic ambitions of the work, as declared by Mr. Wavell. Trance, he suggests, is a capacity which can relatively soon be developed, particularly for the purpose of space exploration, since "the light-barrier of 186,000 miles per second need prove no obstacle to spirits of astronauts bent on visiting the outer regions of the universe". Perhaps, too, there will be "a world-wide detente [sic: entente ?] with our spirit-ancestors" such as Aristotle and Hitler. But we have to be prepared also for a great danger presented by an increased facility to go into trance, namely "spirit hosts in mass formations manipulated by demoniac shamans annihilating the human race and all its hopes of reincarnation".

TAKING THE WATERS

H. V. MORTON: *The Waters of Rome.* With 49 colour photographs by Mario Carrieri. 302pp. The Connoisseur and Michael Joseph. £3 3s.

Ever since Appius Claudius in 312 B.C. gave Rome its first aqueduct the story of the city's water supply has been in no small measure the story of the city itself. In antiquity Rome's waters were already legendary, and it was the rediscovery in 1429 of the treatise upon them written by Frontinus, Trajan's water commissioner and one-time governor of Britain, which did more than any other single event to shape the pattern and methods of its Renaissance successor. Even today half the city's supply comes from the same sources as in antiquity, and any citizen of modern Rome will recognize at once that the uses and abuses recorded by Frontinus have changed very little over the centuries. The waters of Rome are an indivisible part of Rome itself, and Mr. Morton was the right person to describe them. He carries his learning lightly, but he tells us just the things we want to know, and he does so with a sure touch against a background in which past and present are inextricably intertwined.

He is brilliantly supported by the photographs of Mario Carrieri, who is as much at home with the charm of a little streetside watering point as with the soaring splendours of Bernini's great Fountain of the Four Rivers in the Piazza Navona. Some of the most successful of his photographs illustrate the floodlighting of the fountains which is so attractive a feature of the Roman night scene, and which, Mr. Morton reminds us, is by no means as recent an innovation as most of us believe.

Text and plates alike, this is a delightful book and very reasonably priced.

FUTURE CONDITIONAL

NIGEL CALDER: *The Environment Game.* 240pp. Secker and Warburg. 30s.

It is sometimes difficult to know how seriously to take Mr. Calder in this stimulating book. It is based upon an assumption which is pretty staggering, and which, if seriously advanced, would need a substantial volume for its proof, namely, that in the brave new world of the future men will abandon agriculture and get all their food from factories. He smiles indulgently on the current idea that the right way to get food is "to catch the energy of sunlight in the green leaves of traditional cultivated plants spread over millions of square miles of the earth's surface". He talks of "the manifest failure of agriculture adequately to feed the poorer people of the planet". But if they multiply at the rate at which they are now doing, will even factory food do the job adequately? And will their agriculture-conditioned bodies and minds like it?

This is, however, little more than Mr. Calder's starting point. In the brave new world there would not only be ample leisure but also vast spaces, now locked up in agriculture, available for man's amusement. He could resume his natural life as a hunter before he took to the unnatural habit of cultivating the fields. This was the Palaeolithic game, and in his Neolithic days man started the money-and-power game which he is still playing today. Mr. Calder thinks that what will be needed in the world of the future is an "environment game"

> to enhance, by the efforts of the individual and his community, the individual's own knowledge and enjoyment of the terrestrial environment, natural and human.

As one of the details in Mr. Calder's scheme, more than 90 per cent of the British people would be re-settled in 1,400 ocean towns built on ice platforms in the surrounding waters.

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JAPS OVER DARWIN

DOUGLAS LOCKWOOD: *Australia's Pearl Harbour: Darwin, 1942.* 232pp. Cassell (Australia). 36s.

The Japanese carrier-borne attack which virtually destroyed the defences, port and town of Darwin in two raids on February 19, 1942, marked the first hostile incursion ever made on Australian soil. It is not surprising, however, that outside Australia little has been heard of it, since it was submerged in the tide of greater events. It occurred when the Japanese onslaught was reaching its high-water mark. Only four days earlier Singapore had fallen; the Philippines had been overrun except for a small area which still held out with no hope of relief; the invasion of Burma was gathering momentum and the last days of the Dutch East Indies were dawning. Farther afield Allied fortunes were also at a low ebb: the British had just suffered one of their worst setbacks in the Western Desert, while German pressure on the Russian defences of the Caucasus was developing an ominous threat to the rear of the Allied position in the Middle East; and in the North and South Atlantic the U-boat campaign was obtaining a dangerous stranglehold. In this welter of adversity the raids on the remote capital of North Australia passed almost unremarked abroad, and Mr. Lockwood's detailed account of them is thus all the more interesting.

The Japanese operation was carried through with the utmost efficiency by largely the same task force and personnel that had been responsible, some ten weeks earlier, for the surprise attack on Pearl Harbour. Otherwise there is little similarity, and in this respect Mr. Lockwood's title is misleading. As he points out, Australia had been at war with Japan for some time, so the element of treachery, the chief ingredient of Pearl Harbour, was missing from Darwin. Nor did the attack come as a surprise, since the march of events in South-east Asia had clearly made a raid seem inevitable and even an invasion possible. On the morning of February 19, moreover, a number of warnings were received from missionaries and coast watchers, scattered round the Timor Sea, who had seen the approaching aircraft, so at least a few minutes' warning would have been available if the service and civil defence authorities in Darwin had been a little more effective. As things went, the sirens sounded as the first bombs were falling, and someone observed: "What are those silver-looking things they're dropping?"

In contrast with the smooth, professional skill and coordination which marked the attack from the air, the resulting situation on the ground was one of considerable confusion, loss of morale and improvised counter-measures. It is difficult to see how it could have been otherwise in view of the shortage of aircraft, anti-aircraft equipment, communications and, above all, trained and experienced personnel. Mr. Lockwood's description should be read in the light of the fact that Australia at that time was as fully committed as any other member of the Commonwealth and the bulk of her trained personnel and her resources were far away in the Middle East and Singapore. It is indeed a tribute to her loyalty to the wider strategic interests of the Allies that the threat to her immediate security which the Darwin raids so sharply emphasized did not cause her materially to reduce these commitments.

Loss of effective control, basically due to the inexperience of the local authorities, together with the absence of a prepared dispersal and evacuation plan, rather than panic, seems to have caused the exodus of a large number of service personnel and civilians in what became known as the "Adelaide River Stakes" and the looting which naturally followed their spontaneous departure. The behaviour of the missionaries and their flocks in the islands and along the Arnhem Land coast, on the other hand, was inspiring, and the aborigines too come well out of Mr. Lockwood's story.

The author was an eye-witness of these events and supplemented his own observations by interviewing a large number of others who were also personally involved, among them the Japanese officer who planned the air attack. He records the affair in great detail and, though he includes some that is trivial, his account is informative and provides a useful historical study in civil defence.

RALLYING THE RANKS

JOHN BAYNES: *Morale.* A Study of Men and Courage. 286pp. Cassell. £2 2s.

Morale is a relatively modern word which, strangely enough, has nothing essentially to do with either morals or religion, and only in a primitive sense with philosophical outlook. It describes the communal condition of mind and emotion, and it is incorrect to refer to the low or high morale of an individual, except in his or her relationship to the group of which that individual is at any given time a unit. Individual acts of courage can, and often have, emerged in situations where the general state of morale is extremely low, or even disintegrating, but such acts arise from a variety of personal impulses and challenges. They may also be conducive to the actual lowering of morale by provoking resentment of their independence, and in some cases even endangering the safety of the group.

It is not of this kind of courage that Major Baynes has written, nor of civilian morale, a more complex and elusive subject. He is concerned with a definition of morale, and an analysis of the factors which create and sustain it, in a military unit in combat. Major Baynes quite rightly defines the basis of all morale as consisting in group loyalty. This basis is established principally in the individual mind with the conviction of purposefully belonging, of being known to belong, and being counted on as a unit essential to the proper functioning of the whole group. On this thesis, it is clear that any group which can evoke from all its members this sense of confidence and mutual trust must be both small enough to be comprehended as a whole by each individual, and large and complex enough to be regarded as an almost self-sufficient social unit.

For his purposes, Major Baynes has chosen to make a close sociological study of one unit in the British Army, trained before 1914, and engaged in a particular six-day action at Neuve Chappelle in the first part of March, 1915. The regiment is the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and the particular unit isolated for study is the Second Battalion. The choice of this unit is a "natural" for him, since his father served in the regiment from 1908, commanded the Second Battalion from 1933 to 1937, and he himself has given twenty years' service to the same regiment, and was, at the time of publication, Second-in-Command of the First Battalion.

It might be thought that in his choice of a unit for a survey of this kind, the author has begged, or at least evaded, several questions. For one thing, it is notorious that in Scots regiments the old clan spirit seeped through as a binding and aggressively competitive force (as it still does on certain football grounds). This predisposed the men to a quasi-feudal attitude to their (Scots) officers, and even the Cockney or north-Sassenach recruits would soon be absorbed into the atmosphere of pipe-bands, trews, &c., which provided the mystique of the regiment. For another, the bulk of the recruits were drawn to this regiment from the Glasgow district and the mining areas of Lanarkshire, at an early age.

To these boys the contrast between the squalid overcrowding, the hazards and horrors of their home-life, and above all the limitless *insecurity* of the outside world, and the ordered regime, the hygiene, the concern, the regular food of even an Edwardian barracks, must have seemed not only a sanctuary, but also a platform (if harshly achieved) of self-respect and social status. They too would be predisposed to accept gratefully these social gifts which the outside world would never have afforded them, and the binding loyalty which arose from that acceptance. Most of these men were of course ill-educated, if at all, and Major Baynes includes a passage which confirms his special case:

> The battalion had an Education Sergeant who endeavoured to make up the gaps in the knowledge of the rank and file but his contribution was looked on *as a little unnecessary by the officers* (our italics) and as a bore by most of the men. As a result he did little more than instil some elementary Regimental history into the bulk of his pupils, and perhaps some basic arithmetic. This was a great pity.

But was it? In the light of Major Baynes's thesis, one wonders what the effect of general education of the Other Ranks would have been on the Officer/Other Rank relationship.

In this connexion, Major Baynes labours, outside his own chosen field, under some curious historical delusions. "It would be entirely wrong to assume", he writes, "that those who lived under the social system of fifty or sixty years ago were particularly concerned about this unfairness" (of social inequality) "or that they resented it strongly." Later he asks again, with an almost childish air of innocence, "why did the workers in the industrial centres not show resentment at their conditions of employment? . . ." A strange question to ask of the period from 1889 to 1913, under the skin one of the most turbulent in our history, with the growth of the New Trades Unionism, the dockers, the miners, the transport workers all in a mood of sporadic ferment, to say nothing of the Suffragettes and the Irish. But it is a typical view from within the secure structure of the Regular Army, and Major Baynes has made (perhaps without realizing) a perspicacious and valuable contribution in his analysis of the way in which this outer ferment drove even the most unpromising material into the rigid, but protected, precincts of that organization.

Of the officers little more need be said, as it has all been said so many times already. Educated almost entirely at the more prestigious public schools and Sandhurst, they were attuned to a regimen rather stricter than the Army, and even more hedged about by hierarchical conventions. In addition, they were ingrained throughout adolescence with the Arnoldian concept of *esprit de corps*, with the conviction that physical toughness was much to be preferred to intellectual adaptability (in Major Baynes's imaginary portrait of an ideal Edwardian officer, he includes the qualification "cares little for the theory of his profession") and an innate and further cultivated conviction of their talent for leadership. As offset to these qualities, there existed, from the beginning of the century at least, the subconscious guilt-ridden principle that "privilege requires service", the officer looks after his men first and himself last (a principle which in Edwardian times was underscored by the fact that it was almost impossible to live as an officer in the Army without fairly substantial private means). Moreover the young officer was already schooled in his priorities of loyalty on the same scale as that which adhered in the Army. At school it had been "House first, School second, and the British Empire somewhere over the horizon". In the Army, as Major Baynes acutely indicates, it was "Battalion first, Regiment second, Army virtually nowhere". It is interesting to note that perhaps with the widening of social consciousness and the fragmentation of units into specialized functions, in the Second World War, at least among the longer-term combat formations, the unit of group loyalty was often extended to division strength. The formations which became famous were such as the 51st Highland Division, the 78th, the 4th and 8th Indian Divisions, 7th and 11th Armoured Divisions, &c. And, of course, at the end of the Desert War, it was even a matter of pride to have been included, in whatever capacity, in the Eighth Army.

Curiously enough (though they would hate to hear it said) the training of the Regular infantry battalions before the First World War was a climax of Pavlovian Behaviourism. Major Baynes shows that the inculcation of discipline was a purely mechanical method of evoking reflex group action. He is very good on this. As for the Other Rank, he says: "As long as he did his own job well and observed the rules nobody worried much about what he was thinking, or *whether he liked doing* what he had to do or not." (our italics). This surely is a total contradiction of his whole thesis on Officer/Other Rank relationship, in which it is the duty of the officer to know what his men are thinking and, in order to build up group loyalty, to see that he liked doing what he was called upon to do. Similarly the statement that "a martinet usually has a good effect on those he commands" needs very considerable qualification, inasmuch as the whole basis of the distinctive of *esprit de corps* Baynes is caught between the far Officer's blinkers in this ance" is not the only stone mechanically imposed discip fact, the latter, when off troops more thoughtful socially aware in the technological World War always proved harmful to mo

When he comes upon page the chapter "Morale Defeat reader will discover a sentence will rock him back upon his with its paradoxical implic "Had there been less loss in the 1914-18 War] it sible that morale might not remained so high." This very nearly causes the Major Baynes's thesis to What sort of a morale is it can only face a single author's implication being enormous casualties in the War necessitated a constant of young new blood and siasm)? Apart from its blas lousness, this is another It was the Old Sweats who themselves so out-of-place civilian world of that hard able "Blighty", who strained over-strained nerve to get ba the boys" in the trenches who they irrevocably belonged. Baynes has missed his cue here. Just because of this and trained, group loyalty veterans who show more in morale than the new He is almost certainly that there is always an ele fatalism in this; but probably wrong, judging experience, in supposing Joost Meerloo, that at bottom "good morale means nothing mythological anxiety about a In action that problem has been solved in training by the mind to the positive necessity the living present that there room, nor time, for specu about individual death. Their the maintenance of morale in sector is so much more difficult in an active one. There have been many times more dem from the rear and rest areas from the fighting sector.

Men in an army are trai kill, not to be killed, and in no one consciously sacrifices his life. He knows his "lot" are to win, and as a unit of that whatever happens to him pers he is going to win too. That the very essence of morale.

With all its limitations and dictions, Major Baynes's study is of considerable value field which few have ever ma to evaluate and in particular to remove a number of misconce and prejudices about Army Of course, with social develo not all his instances or conc remain relevant. But the main ciples are immovable: and world torn apart by ideologi glous schisms, despairs and Pr sions, the common-sense ass that in the last resort high m is the expression of a society and consists basically in the sciousness of having been and sensibly trained (with other do a worthwhile job and then presented with the opportu perform it, is purgative and

And yet, the whole tone of book is ultimately nostalgic. aware, in the romantic haze Major Baynes's style—"the stopped", "the day was long of hardly concealed yearning the Newbolt an world; "the of a schoolboy pulled the of the schoolboy was likely to him look a fool, and the more usually rallied by experienced n.c.o.s."

Zumstein's Munich (Liebherrstrasse 22) have issued an enlargement of their comprehensive approximately) of major world and tourist guides of all world will be of interest sellers, librarians, travel agents. Zumstein *Reiseziele 1966-67*, a chure summarizing the

THE AMERICAN WAY TO GOD

ALAN HEIMERT: *Religion and the American Mind.* From the Great Awakening to the Revolution. 668pp. Harvard University Press. London: Oxford University Press. £5.

This very learned, very intelligent, very partisan book is dedicated to the late Perry Miller of Harvard. Quoting from Gilbert Tennent's eulogy on the dead Jonathan Edwards, Professor Heimert praises his dead teacher for his devotion to "Divinity . . . his favourite study, in the knowledge of which he had but few, if any, equals". This was true of Perry Miller and it would be easy to see in Professor Heimert an Elisha to Miller's Elijah. But for all his learning, Profesor Heimert is not that. He is perhaps more a Hopkins to an Edwards, more systematic, more partisan, less sceptical.

This is a book of prodigious learning but of a type that recalls the polemical theology of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries rather than the cool and unbelieving scrutiny of Perry Miller. He "cast a cold eye on life and death". Most certainly Professor Heimert does not and it is perhaps significant that he ends his very long book with what appears to be an attack on the sacred idea of consensus.

In an interesting autobiographical note, Professor Heimert tells us how, in Japan, after working "in the army's Far East Psychological Section" he went on to Harvard and discovered that "in the period of Federalist-Republican confrontation the political literature had its coordinates, not so much in romantic attitudes or in Enlightenment premises, as in eighteenth-century religion—its homiletics as well as its doctrines". The secret river that undermined the old political order in British North America began to flow when "the Great Awakening" of 1740 broke up the dogmatic slumbers of the colonial, especially the New England world. The intellectual force that undermined the old order was provided by Jonathan Edwards who is, *mutatis mutandis*, what the Marquis de Sade is to Mario Praz's *Romantic Agony*. Here is the *fons et origo* of the Revolution.

This is a revolutionary idea indeed. It is not that Jonathan Edwards was neglected or condemned by modern scholarship, but he has been seen mainly as a man of genius fighting a doomed rearguard action, to be admired rather as many sceptics admire the mind and style of Newman, as qualities apart from his doctrines. Professor Heimert's attitude is very different. He is a partisan not only of Edwards's style or metaphysical subtlety, but also of his whole attitude to the problem of man's place in the universe as it was being debated in the eighteenth century. Basically, the "Calvinists" were right against the preachers of the Enlightenment, against those who were watering down or explaining away the helpful truths of Calvinism. This bias is reflected in Professor Heimert's language. It is not only that the "Calvinists" are right, at any rate as against the tepid "rationalizers" of the age; the "Liberals" were apparently not only shallow and evasive, on their way to becoming Unitarians or Anglicans, but also political dodgers, who were trying to put off the Revolution, to tame it, in some degree successfully emasculating it. It might be pointed out that the people Professor Heimert calls "Liberals" did not know that they were Liberals or liberals. They were "moderates" like Alexander Carlyle and Principal Robertson in Scotland, like the leaders of the "Old Dissent" in England. But, names apart, they were not what God or America needed. They were on the way to Unitarianism or Anglicanism, they were, what was worse, on the way to Toryism or Federalism or to a kind of Whiggery that irritates Professor Heimert as much as the word irritated Swift or Yeats.

So soaked is Professor Heimert in the pamphlet and other literature of the colonial eighteenth century that he assumes that his audience will know all his allusions; know what is "the Half-Way Covenant"; the "Saybrook Platform"; the meaning of terms like "Lapsarian" and "premillennial". But perhaps this fault is really a virtue, for it makes us realize (and that is the welcome novelty of this book) that in the age of Adam Smith and David Hume, Voltaire and the Encyclopedia, there were men of great ability and, in the case of Edwards, of genius, who were thinking in terms of a possibly immediate Second Coming, of a millennium in America, literally of the coming of "the Kingdom of God on earth" and these phrases were not metaphors, but considered the most important of realities. To make us realize this (or to remember it) is one of the great achievements of Professor Heimert's book. But the degree to which the author sees the political problems of the age in terms of these beliefs weakens his book in another way. First of all, he tends to reduce the quarrel to a contest between "Calvinist" and "Arminian". But some of the Revolutionary leaders were neither. Even the Calvinism of John Adams (and John Quincy Adams) was a non-theological Calvinism, as was the political Calvinism of Lincoln. It was not based on the beliefs of Jonathan Edwards. And while Edwards and his disciples hoped for and expected a *novus ordo seclorum*, it was a very different one from that hoped for and worked for by Franklin and Jefferson. But although Professor Heimert attributes much of the political success of the Jeffersonian Republicans in 1800 to what one may call the "Calvinist Underground", he does not, except briefly and ambiguously, illustrate the contrast between the Evangelical and the Enlightenment view of life. It is not enough to say that Edwards and his disciples were not hostile to learning or to the burgeoning new sciences. The world view of Franklin (and of James Watt) was fundamentally different from that of Edwards or the Scottish schismatics who broke off from the Kirk. Parallels between that forgotten historian, Ramsay, will not do, nor will parallels between Niles and Rousseau. It is true—and worth saying—that the "Calvinists" (to use Professor Heimert's term) would have been much more in sympathy with Rousseau than with Locke—if they had known about Rousseau. But it is very "filiopietistic" indeed to explain the neglect of Rousseau by saying that the Americans did not need him since they had Niles. (The version of Niles's political doctrine given here, with its crude utilitarian justification of majority rule, may be just to Niles, but this political recipe has nothing to do with the doctrine of the *volonté générale* in the *Contrat Social*).

Apart from Edwards, the spokesmen for the "Calvinists" were not systematic thinkers, or, at any rate, not original systematic thinkers. They were pamphleteers; they were expositors of old doctrines; above all, they were sermon-givers and sermon-publishers. And here we come to a methodological problem that Professor Heimert, for all his intelligent industry, does not seem to have faced. He is highly literate but not at all numerate. Thus he gives a preposterous figure for the possible military resources of the beautiful village of Litchfield (Conn.). Nor is he careful in chronology. There cannot have been any "veterans of Valley Forge" to preach to in 1777. The first possible date for the existence of such a group would be the spring of 1778. And when we read that "in the spring of 1775, whole Calvinist congregations, often in response to a single sermon, followed their preachers into battle", we are forced to ask, how many? how often? and for how long? In some cases the exhorters had a captive, i.e. military, audience. In others, we are left to guess the size of the audience or its receptivity. Not all sermons were printed; not all sermons had wide circulations. Not all of Edwards's writings were published in his lifetime. Should we pay attention to what was not known (the question is now urgent in the case of the young Marx)? Clerics always exaggerate the effect of encyclicals, charges, pastorals, "jeremiads" (a technical term in New England church life that might have been explained). That the Evangelicals or Calvinists were one of the powerful forces at work and that they were "Republican" or even "Democratic" cannot be doubted. But that the Jeffersonian (and Jacksonian) revolutions were almost exclusively the work of this Calvinist movement is not proved—and not provable. More than that, the evangelization of the "unchurched" frontier was, from 1800 on, largely the work of the Methodists—who were not Calvinists.

Every twenty years or so the American masses (or a large section of them) were shaken in the wind by a revival, often chiliastic in character, and always ending in disillusionment. The revival had often a political aspect but that also led to disillusion. Whitaker, the deposed minister of Salem, found at the end of the Revolutionary War that "many citizens of the colonies were acting as 'patriots' from far other motives than consent to Being in general". This is a memory! So Sam Ward's sister found, after "the War", that her belief that her "eyes had seen the glory of the coming of the Lord" was an optical illusion.

These remarks may seem uncharitable, but Professor Heimert is not notably charitable himself. He does not for a moment discuss (not many American historians do discuss) the good reasons for trying to preserve the old parochial system. That, for a century or more, there has been no American equivalent of the parson, minister or curé is an important and not totally gratifying aspect of American life. Then, although Professor Bridenbaugh is quoted, his argument is not fully developed. Fear of an imported episcopacy was not imbecile or propagandist nonsense, like asserting that the ministers of George III were going to bring in the Inquisition and the fires of Smithfield. The attitude of the S.P.G. was offensive and more than offensive.

If Professor Heimert is unjust to the old Standing Order, he is rather more than just to some public figures of whom he approves. By a jump that is hard to understand, Jonathan Edwards is a begetter of Henry Clay's "American system", possibly because Clay was, as we are told, the son of a Baptist preacher. Filiopietism can hardly go further than Professor Heimert goes in his account of Aaron Burr II. Son of President Aaron Burr of Princeton, grandson of President Jonathan Edwards of Princeton, Burr was a stone of offence to the devout. Or was he? Burr, we are told, "quite possibly conceived his expedition in Litchfield County as a means of extending the Kingdom" and he "selflessly denied the crown which many thought was rightly his". Who were they, if not the most odium and dangerous of the Federalists who were rightly thwarted, not by Burr, but by Alexander Hamilton? Burr, one hopes, would have seen the joke and perhaps in a rather scandalous old age might have written a new *Confessions of a Justified Sinner*.

There are one or two minor errors in this book but they are trivial. Since few great spiritual movements have started in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, the denial of credit for "the Concert of Prayer" to Cambuslang will annoy the few Scots who have heard of the movement. English readers will not understand that "Fort Hill" is an elliptical reference to Calhoun and there is no "British common law". But we must be grateful for the industry and intelligence shown in this book and be impressed by some of Edwards's doctrines and metaphors. (Dante anticipated him at the end of the *Paradiso*.) It is easy to see that Edwards was a profound metaphysician and Franklin no metaphysician at all. (Franklin would have thought that a boost, not a knock.) It is possible to see Franklin as D. H. Lawrence saw him and to note, with some pleasure, an instance of his hypocrisy. But it was with regret that Renan wrote: "Monsieur Homais avait raison". So had Franklin. So, less certainly, had Chauncy and Witherspoon.

GOSPEL PICTURES

CLIFFORD M. JONES: *New Testament Illustrations.* 189pp. 200 plates. Cambridge University Press. 25s.

"This volume is designed", say the general editors of the Cambridge Bible Commentary, "to provide, in the form of maps, diagrams and photographs, information which will supplement the commentaries" on the New English Bible. "Teachers, and young people preparing for such examinations as the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary or Advanced Level . . . have been especially kept in mind." And the author takes his stand on the arguable assumption that "we take more notice of pictures, learn more from them, and remember them better than either the written or spoken word". In other words the aim is the immemorial one of sculptors, painters, mosaicists and their priestly patrons throughout the ages and the churches of Europe: religious instruction presented pictorially in order to make it more palatable.

Of such works we are entitled nowadays to expect that they should be clear, accurate in the light of modern scholarship, and reasonably well produced in relation to the price. And in all these respects this book comes out well. The historical, geographical and social settings of the birth of Christianity are concisely and informatively sketched in sections which elucidate many interesting points with excellent topographical and archaeological illustrations, punctiliously annotated and well reproduced.

We may also hope, in the context, for a presentation sufficiently vivid to arrest and hold the minds of the "young people". Probably the work under review would have passed this more arduous test more surely had the illustrations been limited to photographs of places and things, the admirable diagrams and the neat maps. But with the anthology of Christian art uneasiness begins with the suspicion that indiscretions in the selection and discussion of the plates have made what ought to have been the most stimulating part of the book into the most boring: an uninspired combination of material from two fields in which inspiration is fundamental: those of religion and art.

For whatever the value of the author's declaration that "a picture may be artistically magnificent but religiously worthless"—and it is disputable—there can be no denying that an artistically trashy work is trashy too in terms of religion. Several of the examples reproduced latter on the verge of this category, and surely young people are nowadays often intelligent and sophisticated enough to know it.

Those sufficiently simple to accept the author's apology for including a picture "not because it is great art and not because it shows great spiritual insight, but because the artist has been at pains to make the details of his picture as authentic as possible" may moreover be bewildered by his subsequent assertion contrariwise that "authentic detail . . . need not always be looked for in Christian art". More consistent standards in selection would have given this part of the book a force of purpose it sadly lacks.

Furthermore, some may think the author's elder-brotherly comments on (for instance) the facial expressions of Henry Moore's Northampton "Mother and Child", or Rouault's head of Christ, perilously near futility in their brash assumption of inner knowledge of the artists' intentions. By rushing in somewhat precipitately where angels might have trodden only with the utmost delicacy, the author seems here to have added a persistently flat and sometimes false note to a thorough, painstaking and, for the most part, useful book. It is a pity.

DISCOVERIES

Textus. Annual of the Hebrew University Bible Project. Edited by S. Talmon. Vol. V. 155pp. Jerusalem: Magnes Press. London: Oxford University Press. £2 3s.

While most of the articles in this volume will be of interest only to specialists, a few are of unusual importance to a wider range of readers. In the Qumran Cave 11 a Psalms Scroll was found, and this was recently published by J. A. Sanders. It contained a selection of the Psalms in the Psalter, but in an unusual order together with some additional psalms not found in the Psalter. By some this has been thought to provide evidence that the Canon of the Psalter was not fixed when this manuscript was written and that a variant canon was still current. Against this Dr. Goshen-Gottstein presents the view that this Scroll was prepared for liturgical use. More exciting is an article by Dr. Y. Yadin, publishing a fragment containing further psalms in an unusual order, parts of Pss. 118, 104, 145, 105. This fragment was sold to Dr. Yadin a few years ago by an American citizen whose name is not disclosed. When Dr. Sanders published his volume it was clear to Dr. Yadin that his fragment belonged to the same manuscript, and he now publishes the text with facsimiles. These Psalm fragments must therefore be studied with the Qumran Psalms Scroll. So far as the question of the Canon is concerned, however, it is likely that the view of Dr. Goshen-Gottstein will prevail.

Another discovery of some importance which figures in this volume is also presented by Dr. Goshen-Gottstein. It is well known that the famous Aleppo Codex was believed to be lost, but that most of it is now in Jewish hands and that it will form the basis of the edition of the Hebrew Bible now in preparation. Dr. Goshen-Gottstein has discovered a photograph of some of the lost columns in a volume published in 1910 and he reissues it here.

Professor Rabin argues that in some passages the word *nāṣerim* means "crowd" or "community" and from this he explains the use of the word in rabbinic literature to denote Christians. The remaining articles are of more restricted interest. Professor S. H. Gehman writes on some Septuagint lexical points, especially where Hebrew idioms are literally rendered, or where Greek words are employed in a Hebrew sense. S. Iwry finds in a reading in the Isaiah Scroll from Qumran evidence for the meaning "survivor", "captive", "refugee" in a word found there and in some passages elsewhere in the Old Testament. Other articles deal with anthropomorphisms in the Targum of Psalms, variant Hebrew readings in a Babylonian-Yemenite MS., variant readings in Jewish commentaries and other works, and with a fragment of a treatise on Massoretic exegesis now in the Cambridge University Library. The last article is in French, while the remaining eleven articles are in English. At the end of the volume there are abstracts of all the articles in Modern Hebrew. The new editor, Dr. Talmon, has well maintained the standard of scholarship and of interest in this volume.

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GERMANS ON CHIOS

PHILIP P. ARGENTI: *The Occupation of Chios by the Germans and their Administration of the Island.* 375pp. Cambridge University Press. £6.

Thanks to Dr. Argenti, the chronicler of Chios and genealogist of those Chiot families who have done best for themselves over the centuries, we know more about this large and in many ways exceptional island than about most parts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. The German occupation in the last war was a challenge, now happily met, to the comprehensiveness of Dr. Argenti's *oeuvre*. Chios was part of the Ottoman empire from its capture by Piali Pasha on Easter Day, 1566, to 1913, since when it has been part of the Greek state. It was occupied without resistance by a small party of Germans one week after the German capture of Athens in the spring of 1941—the Greek government having earlier declined a bizarre British proposal to get the Turks to step in ahead of the Germans. The Germans departed at the beginning of September, 1944, their first evacuation of Greek territory.

Dr. Argenti has assembled a collection of documents, mostly in Greek with some in German or English, concerning the military and civil government of these three years, conditions on the island, contacts with the outside world, resistance, &c. These documents are summarized and digested in a series of short prefatory chapters by Dr. Argenti, but maddeningly the documents themselves are nowhere indexed although they constitute two-thirds of the book. The Chiots' worst enemy was not German brutality but starvation. At one point the death-rate reached four times the prewar normal and the Red Cross reported that Chios was in direr straits than any other Aegean island. Relations between occupiers and occupied seem to have been distant in spite of initial German attempts to make their stay socially more agreeable for themselves. After the departure of the Germans a British force arrived and conducted some not very successful minor operations from Chios against other islands. The general pattern of rival resistance groups corresponding to the feuds in Greek politics appeared in Chios but the effects were less bloody than elsewhere. The communists enjoyed only a few weeks of power, although they had the support of an archbishop. They re-emerged in 1948 but were again repressed, many of their leaders being executed

CORRECTION

In the advertisement for Princeton University Press books on 30 March, the heading *Princeton Paperbacks* should have been positioned directly above The Book of Troilus and Criseyde; the first of the five paperback titles to which the heading referred. Medwin's Conversations of Lord Byron, the details of which, owing to a printing error, appeared below the heading, is not a Princeton Paperback.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Gaston Rébuffat
MEN AND THE MATTERHORN
The great Alpinist writes evocatively of the classic peak, with reference to journals and diaries of the great climbers. Marvellous illustrations. 9½×8¾ in. 224 pages, 94 photographs (24 in full colour), 24 prints and drawings.
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Fiction (continued)

ALIEN ORDERS

LIVIU REBREANU: *The Forest of the Hanged*. Translated from Rumanian by A. V. Wise. 350pp. Peter Owen. 35s.

PAUL NEUBURG: *The Long Birth*. 285pp. Secker and Warburg. 30s.

If you want to be a patriot it is easy enough provided you know which your country is. These two novels explore the horror of being uncertain where such loyalties lie. Should the birth-place, the mother-tongue and ancestral roots win, as in the case of the Rumanian hero of *The Forest of the Hanged*? Or should it be the adoptive country freely chosen by Mike, the Hungarian refugee, in *The Long Birth*?

Liviu Rebreanu was one of Rumania's most distinguished novelists. He wrote *The Forest of the Hanged* in 1922 in memory of his brother who was hanged by the Hungarians on the Rumanian front in 1917. Apostol Bologa, the book's hero, was born in a Rumanian region of Transylvania, which was then under Hungarian rule. He thus enlisted in the Austro-Hungarian army during the Great War, only to find himself fighting the Rumanians when they entered the war on the opposite side. His conflicts are not only patriotic, for we also see an age and a culture crumbling and Apostol himself experiencing youthful doubts. Religion here is a matter of burning faith, betrothals are more formal than most modern marriages and the social ranks are separated by huge chasms. A gripping novel, though hardly helped by a ponderous translation.

Mike in *The Long Birth* is not just a victim of circumstances. He charted his own fate when, like the author, he left Hungary at the age of eighteen during the 1956 Revolution. After six years, though, his mother, an intelligent and active schoolteacher, comes to London to visit him, and he finds that the old memories return to threaten his new world. Mike's girl-friend, Christine, is not as convincing as Mr. Neuburg's Hungarian characters; the distance between her and Mike's mother—though theoretically credible—seems somewhat contrived in actual detail. But *The Long Birth* is a thoughtful and sensitive first novel and it gets close to the heart of what it feels like to be "an alien".

SMALL FRY

JOHN CREASEY: *The Famine*. 188pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 16s.

LOUIS CHARBONNEAU: *Antic Earth*. 221pp. Jenkins. 21s.

ROBERT BLOCH: *Pleasant Dreams/Nightmares*. 239pp. Ronald Whiting and Wheaton. 21s.

FREDERIK POHL and C. M. KORNBLUTH: *The Wonder Effect*. 159pp. Gollancz. 18s.

In all branches of literature, ideas and subjects seem to come in waves. A wave of midgets is at present invading the Science Fiction field. In his latest book, Mr. Creasey's well-known Dr. Palfrey of Z5 (an international peacekeeping organization) has to cope with world-wide infestation by a race of rapidly breeding midgets (period of gestation nine days!) with gargantuan appetites, rather mysteriously produced by an accidental nuclear explosion in a South American republic. Dr. Palfrey is hardly impressive in his efforts to save Earth's rapidly devastated food supplies and the ethics of his solution are more than a little dubious. Credibility level low and writing lower still.

Mr. Charbonneau also makes small effort to suspend our disbelief. But then we are so far out in space that Earth is invisible (except as a tiny spark on the video-screen when it blows up). We are cosily lodged with a homely family on an Emergency Space Landing Station, when an invader from the now isolated Space Corps attempts to take it over. Bull-dog-Drummond-level fights and escapes. Relevance of title problematical. Style and characterization strip-cartoon-naif.

Mr. Robert Bloch's neatly tailored magazine stories carry an old-fashioned literary air faintly redolent of E. A. Poe and M. R. James. His matter is also derived from the old trunk in the attic, child witches, vampires, succubi, demonic possession, straightforward hauntings of strange lonely houses. As if as a certificate of qualification, he includes a competent completion of an unfinished story "the Lighthouse", by E. A. Poe in his "Ligeia" mood. Both style and atmosphere, however tidily effective taken singly, are too repetitive to stand up to volume publication.

Mr. Pohl has made a selection of nine stories out of the thirty-five or so which he wrote in collaboration with the late Cyril Kornbluth between 1940 and 1960. Presented like this, they are very uneven in quality, and none reaches the standard of Mr. Pohl's solo performances at his best. Nevertheless, an early collaboration "a Gentle Dying", has both a touching and sinister pathos (and incidentally almost brings us back to the midgets again), and "The Quaker Cannon" weaves a callously ingenious double or triple-take pattern, out of the hotted-up Cold War.

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PUNCH DRUNK

B. A. YOUNG: *Cabinet Pudding*. 209pp. Hamish Hamilton. 25s.

CARYL BRAHMS and NED SHERRIN: *Benbow Was His Name*. 209pp. Hutchinson. 30s.

ROGER LONGRIGG: *Love among the Bottles*. 207pp. Faber and Faber. 21s.

The English, said Iago, are most potent at potting. B. A. Young's political squib reduces *Othello* to a chirpy farce which might be subtitled *Mr. Punch's Tales from Shakespeare*. It is 1996 and the British prime minister is a West Indian named Dr. O. Fellowes (a pot-smoker, of course). Fred Iago, a blunt-seeming but devious M.P., deceives the stoned premier into mad suspicion of his PPS-cum-mistress, Diana Mount, and of her relationship with his gay foreign secretary, Michael Curzon. The plot, then, is predetermined: little more invention is expended on prophecy. The Rhodesian crisis and the Vietnam war are still dragging on. For the rest, 1996 closely resembles the present day, as it might be imagined by a bed-ridden newspaper-reader. Costumes are anoraks, the decor PVC; the streets and the seats of power are thronged with coloured people, emancipated homosexuals and ferocious teen-age gangs. The bright, facile style takes on a different colour when treating of the final passion of Dr. Fellowes; the maltreated spirit of Shakespeare stirs, ever so slightly, beneath the glossy surface and it is suddenly evident that the author is capable of writing an impressive melodrama. Dr. Fellowes is surprisingly vivid, an attractive vote-winner, even though Mr. Young has chosen to give the high-powered Trinidadian the verbal mannerisms of an illiterate Uncle Tom or Remus. "modernized" only with an occasional "You dig me, man?" 1966? 1956 surely.

Two other light novels make heavy going. *Benbow Was His Name* might be sub-titled *1702 And All That* but such comment must have been often passed before on the odd, uneven historical arabesques which Caryl Brahms and her successive partners have contrived. The fact that the authors have extended Pepys's Diary and used, for the nautical background, Marryat's novels and John Masefield's account of Nelson's navy gives, too literally, a timeless quality to this period piece. The jokes are not so much about a defined past era as about the readers' assumed knowledge, our vague "sense of period": "Richardson, Fielding, Smollett and Sterne came in arm in arm and singing. Sterne was about to start on a Sentimental Journey and they had spent all night speeding him." In the same coffee-house, Pope is struggling with a couplet and Goldsmith is chatting with a provincial clergyman: "So you come from Wakefield? Tell me about it." This novel was adapted from the authors' television script of the same name: sea-shanties beautifully representing tradition rather than history, were the framework for an account of Admiral Benbow's West Indian [illegible] and the mutinous behaviour of his captains. The last words of the book are "Any offers?"—authors hope to adapt it to play and a film; comic method seems more appropriate to drama than narrative, though it may be hoped that they will omit the nasty stuff about flogging. Smollett (almost half-a-century the "date" of this book) is funny, shocking reports of discipline, he occasionally uses verse forms. But what point is there in tracing, with loving care, patterns on a tortured navy bed?

Love among the Bottles is firmly in the present; but Roger Longrigg seems tired of it. His accustomed verve about the ways of the way through; the book tails off to a close. It is like a treatment fantasy built on a I-Did-On-My-Holidays" by a respected businessman due London responsibilities and up with a ruffish hotel proprietor Majorca. The squares break down, in natural desire to him from an environment alcoholic gaiety leaves them more liverish than pleased. Some easy tears are spent on plain girl's unrequited love, a timental compassion" be blurb.

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KAMA SHILPA: A Study of Indian Art and Sculpture depicting Love in all its Aspects. With 96 antique photogravure plates and 200 Malhuan Sculptures from the Museum of Indian Art. STOCKISTS: Asia Publishing House, Bombay, India. PUBLICATIONS, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Agriculture

CROTTY, RAYMOND D. *Irish Agricultural Production: Its Volume and Structure*. 384pp. Cork University Press. £2 2s.

A professional economist working out of Ireland, but with a farm of his own in Kilkenny, Mr. Crotty is in considerable disagreement with current official policy for agriculture in the Republic. Most of the book is historical and will break new ground for many readers. The final chapters are an essay towards alternative solutions to the problems of structure which loom large in a country of small and often inefficient holdings. Its main suggestion is a land tax adjusted to competitive rental values, coupled with new capital provisions, an expansion of advisory services and the establishment of a comprehensive Department of Lands.

RAY, P. K. *Agricultural Insurance*. 321pp. Pergamon Press. £5.

This exhaustive treatise on the principles and practice of agricultural insurance is an attempt to marry developments in northern Europe and North America, with the necessary adaptations, to the needs of developing countries. The book is designed to serve both as a textbook for advanced courses of lectures on the subject and as a reference source for those who may be responsible for establishing or operating farm insurance schemes.

Art

GENAVER, EMILY (Editor). *Marc Chagall*. 45 plates, WECHSLER, HERMAN (Editor). *French Impressionists and their Circle*. 57 plates. Collins. 5s. each.

The two new additions to the Fontana Pocket Library of Great Art (printed in Yugoslavia) raise two queries—why have the blue skies of the Impressionists turned to grey, and why has Chagall's passion for primary colours been dimmed? The selection of drawings, reproduced on a tinted background, is far more satisfying. Miss Genaver provides a useful section on "Chagall as a Printmaker".

A newspaper notice at the time of the Impressionists' exhibition at the Durand-Ruel gallery is quoted: "It is a spectacle of human vanity gone astray to the point of madness."

Thus spake *Le Figaro* in 1876.

SOYER, MOSES. *Painting the Human Figure*. Edited by Robert W. Gill. 160pp. Studio Vista. 45s.

"Drawing is everything—the rest is hue", wrote Ingres, and Mr. Soyer, an American artist in the Thomas Eakin tradition, does well to emphasize its importance in this highly personal study of figure painting. In a lively manner, far removed from the usual anatomical manual, he analyses the methods of the masters, draws deductions from his own experience, and shows how to indicate the body beneath the clothes and relate it to its background and surroundings. Six colour plates and 86 halftone reproductions from his work demonstrate his points.

Biography and Memoirs

LETHBRIDGE, MABEL. *Homeward Bound*. 210pp. Geoffrey Bles. 25s.

In an affectionate foreword Henry Savage, an old friend, pays tribute to Mabel Lethbridge's indomitable spirit: "You are to imagine, please, the kind of woman who, with a wooden leg and the other often with open wounds, scrubbed steps, slept on the Embankment, and, generally speaking, explored the underworld of London." In a cotton-wool, welfare age it is almost impossible to imagine and the extraordinary willpower of this strange woman runs strongly through her memoirs. Two earlier volumes appeared in the 1930s, describing the struggle for life of a girl mutilated in an explosion in a munitions factory during the First World War; since then she has earned her keep in ways as far apart as match-selling and running a successful house agency; she has educated a daughter and helped many people in trouble. To Catch It, you will bitch, she yelled angrily . . ." Mrs. Lethbridge clearly has a genius for catching trouble, and Mr. Savage sums up neatly: "She can be terrifying; appalling, even . . . What does stand out clearly and unmistakably is that she is a woman who adds to life, makes it more liveable; in short, a woman to know."

PARSON, A. J. *Man of the Rail*. 203pp. Allen and Unwin. £2 2s.

Mr. Pearson, author of a pungently-written examination of transport policy, *The Railways and the Nation* (noticed here in 1964) now looks back on his forty years as a professional railwayman. He started as an office boy on the old Cheshire Lines and ended as an assistant general manager of the London Midland Region. He was fortunate to have worked with some remarkable men during his days with the London, Midland and Scottish Railway; he had to work with men of a different sort after the railways were taken over "for the nation", the politicians got in and, in general, professional railwaymen were held in low esteem. Mr. Pearson is fair to a fault when it comes to describing the ups and downs of British Railways. His impressions of some of its leading figures, among them Lord Robertson and Lord Beeching, will interest all who follow with mingled hope and despair the administration of our transport services today.

PENWARDEN, ELAINE. *It's the Plants that Matter*. 131pp. Allen and Unwin. 25s.

After a false start as an archivist, the writer found her vocation as a gardener, and she tells the story of her eight years' work in a Sussex nursery garden, where even the cutting of flowers for market was an art which had to be learned. While the book is full of practical information about the job of commercial growing, it appeals also as a pleasantly written story of a personal experience.

Classical Studies

St. Augustine. City of God Against the Pagans. Translated by Philip Levine. 581pp. Heinemann. 25s.

In this volume, which contains Books XII to XV, Professor Levine, of the University of California, keeps to the pattern set in the four volumes already published. It is to his credit that he refuses to shirk difficulties of interpretation "either by an opaque literalism or by an evasive paraphrase".

Criminology

BLOCH, EUGENE B. *Fifteen Clues*. 252pp. Alvin Redman. 21s.

The author recounts fifteen crimes, committed in various countries, in each of which a small and apparently insignificant clue enabled patient investigators to discover the criminal. His somewhat prolix narrations are not always easy to follow; for instance, he says that in the case ("Les Lampistes") it was wrongly thought) of the French murderer and train robber who called himself Pierre Particot one of the blunders that led to the man's capture was the fact that in writing fake letters to a magistrate "he invariably wrote the word *informer* as *informer* . . . " the French term for an informer is *indicateur*, or in crooks' slang *mouchard*; but why should one French-man writing to another employ an English word? The book is not up to Mr. Block's previous high standard, but it does illustrate the motto of the famous Xavier Guichard when head of the Judicial Police in Paris: *Il n'y a pas de petites enquêtes*: the apparently little things are frequently those of the greatest importance.

Dogs

GORDON, JOHN F. *The Spaniel Owner's Encyclopædia*. 183pp. Pelham Books. 30s.

A very comprehensive study of the seven types of spaniel written by an expert on both the show and working points and beautifully illustrated. Breeding, the rearing of puppies and the treatment of all the common canine ailments are dealt with fully and clearly, making it a very useful book for all spaniel owners.

DENNIS, D. MARY. *The West Highland White Terrier*. 160pp. Hutchinson. 30s.

An authoritative treatise on this increasingly popular little terrier with photographs of all the leading champions and useful chapters on kennel planning, breeding, exhibiting, judging and all other aspects of interest to WHW enthusiasts.

WINHURST, C. G. E. *The Book of Working Dogs*. 239pp. Frederick Muller. 36s.

A fascinating book, tracing the evolution of the dog from earliest time and depicting the role he has played in helping and working for man. The author points out that in many spheres such as in herding, hunting, guarding, &c., man is often as dependent on dog as dog is on man.

Gardening

SUDELL, RICHARD. *Practical Gardening in Pictures*. 351pp. Odhams. 25s.

For the man who badly wants to garden but hardly knows how to set about it, this is just the thing. Flowers, vegetables, fruit, the greenhouse—there is something about them all. Here and there, indeed, there are rather ambitious suggestions, such as the yellow gentian. *Gentiana lutea*, which is not very easy to come by and not, perhaps, very easy to do well. On the other hand, Mr. Sudell directs attention straight to such things as the finest laburnum, the cultivar *Laburnum x vossii*, which has longer racemes than the common one and never looks so muddled. He might, perhaps, have issued an occasional warning—to the effect, for instance, that the Madonna Lily is not nearly so easy to grow as one might suppose from seeing it flourish sometimes in cottage gardens, and that grape hyacinths may well become a terrible weed.

THOMAS, GRAHAM STUART. *Colour in the Winter Garden*. 220pp. Phoenix House. £2 5s.

It would be pleasant to possess the new edition of this book if only for the colour plates and line drawings. Mr. Thomas adds to his other accomplishments that of—on the strength of his performance here—an uncommon gift for botanical illustration, and he has been lucky in his printer. The colour plates of hellebores are particularly good, and there is a most revealing and persuasive plate of the various bright colours to be found in January in the bare branches of certain shrubs. The text itself comes from a wide experience, and is informative, sensible, and sometimes pleasantly discursive. Not the least useful part of the book is the table occupying thirty pages and giving the ultimate height and spread of a great many plants, their flowering period and particular beauties in leaf or bark colour, and the best times for planting.

History

DAY, JAMES WENTWORTH. *The Queen Mother's Family Story*. 238pp. Robert Hale. 30s.

Mr. Wentworth Day does rather butter up the Royals. But he still goes at the murky passages of the Bowes-Lyon past with gusto. The result is a history of the Queen Mother's line that is lovingly done but melodramatic. Indeed there are passages here about the monster of Glamis Castle and other lurid legends that are guaranteed to make the housemaid lock her bedroom door.

PHELAN, JOSEPH A. *Heroes and Aeroplanes of the Great War 1914-1918*. 128pp. Arthur Barker. £2 2s.

Artists and historians are not often to be found under the same hat. Mr. Phelan is an artist whose interest in the beginnings of military flying was aroused by his service in the U.S.A.A.F. in the Second World War. His drawings and paintings are representative of all the forces engaged in that earlier war and are well done. If the selection of heroes (including some that were only designers and constructors) is less well balanced and the incidents chosen are dramatic and even eccentric, who among the lovers of picture-books shall complain?

Report on the Manuscripts of the Right Honourable Viscount de Tlsle, preserved at Penshurst Place, Kent. Edited by G. Dyfnallt Owen. Vol. VI. Sidney Papers, 1626-1698. 769pp. H.M.S.O. £10.

Robert Sidney, 2nd Earl of Leicester, was not the most distinguished member of the celebrated family. His chief claim to fame is that before the Civil Wars he was King Charles I's ambassador first in Denmark and then in France. He cannot be said to have achieved a great deal in either capacity, but he had not many cards to play. A few of his letters were printed by Collins and Blencowe, but now the Historical Manuscripts Commission has produced an elaborate calendar full of odd bits of information about those times, edited with a more illuminating introduction than is generally provided.

Diocese of Chichester: A Catalogue of the Records of the Bishop, Archdeaconry and Peculiar Exempt Jurisdictions. Compiled by Francis W. Steer and Isabel M. Kirby. 291pp. Chichester: W. Sussex C.C. £4 15s.

The archivist of the diocese of Chichester and Miss Kirby have opened to historians, with this descriptive catalogue, the mass of Chichester episcopal records which were entrusted to the Record Office there by Dr. Bell in 1951. The catalogue is of course intended as a tool for historians, not for the general reader, and as the present Bishop of Chichester says in a foreword it should encourage further study of Church and social history in Sussex, and perhaps stimulate similar undertakings in other dioceses. The mass of source material, beginning with fourteenth-century registers, is grouped under categories and is fully indexed.

WILCOX, L. A. *Mr. Pepys's Navy*. 180pp. G. Bell. £2 5s.

Mr. Wilcox is primarily an artist and the illustrations are the best part of his book. The narrative which accompanies them is little more than a stringing together of extracts from the Diary and other contemporary sources bearing on Pepys's naval career. The sections on shipbuilding and the dockyards are the most interesting, but the specialist will find much familiar material and the general reader looking for any systematic treatment of the seventeenth-century Navy will be disappointed.

Humour

GATHORNE-HARDY, E. *An Adult's Garden of Bloomers*. 21pp. Budley Head. 7s. 6d.

With cheerful ribaldry the compiler culls the unintended double-entendre from the works of authors who would have blushed to find themselves thus pilloried: Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Mrs. Gaskell, Hardy, Henry James and Rose Macaulay are some of his victims. Rather too many of the bloomers depend on the use of the same two or three ambiguous words and so the joke tends to pall, but Mr. Gathorne-Hardy's offering will be relished by those who like their humour to be broad, though, as the publishers properly warn, it is not intended for maiden aunts.

Medicine

FISHER, P. J. *The Polio Story*. 125pp. Heinemann. 35s.

Anterior poliomyelitis, or infantile paralysis, has been a recognizable disease since the time of the Pharaohs. The first recognizable epidemic, however, occurred in Sweden in 1887. Since then the world has been faced with a number of epidemics of varying degrees of severity. Mr. Fisher, after a well-told and commendably brief account of the work of Pasteur, Koch and Lister in establishing the role of bacteria in the production of disease, moves on to the more difficult action of viruses. Here he gives an intelligent and intelligible account of the production of the two viruses, Salk and Sabin, which have been prepared against this disease. The long and sometimes distressing story of the controversy which surrounded these two vaccines at the start of their use needed telling, for it has a cautionary element in it which has its use today and probably for all time. The record of the success of these two vaccines is an encouragement to all who are working on the control of virus-produced diseases, and it is well that the intelligent reading public should know something of this work. The dramatic contrast of the epidemic at Hull in 1961, by mass administration of the Sabin vaccine, is a tale that is well worth retelling.

Printing

CURWEN, HAROLD. *Processes of Graphic Reproduction in Printing*. 171pp. Revised by Charles Mayo. Faber and Faber. £2 2s.

The latest printing of this deservedly popular work is described by the publishers as the "fourth edition revised 1966". Those who already own the third edition (revised and extended by Charles Mayo in 1963) will find only one modest revision in the description of how Ordnance Survey maps are printed. On two pages slight cuts have been made to accommodate fifteen new lines on map printing, but no other structural revisions have been made.

On the last page, the text retains Harold Curwen's original admission that there can be no finality in describing graphic reproduction processes because "new processes are constantly being developed". Among the not-so-new processes which might have been included are techniques for engraving on magnesium instead of zinc and copper; some description of the small offset machines such as Rotaprint which have special advantages for auto-lithography; an account of the various aids produced by Letraset; and some survey of such techniques as xerography and electrostatic processes.

Some of the older processes described in this new edition are no longer practised with reliable skill. For example, the illustration of the collotype process belies the claim in its caption to show the "evenly graded tone available with collotype". As old skills disappear, there is real curiosity about new processes of graphic reproduction in printing. The next edition could do more to satisfy this healthy curiosity.

Religion

LONGWORTH, PHILIP (Editor). *Confrontations with Judaism*. 234pp. Anthony Blond 30s. (Paperback 21s.)

A collection of nine essays on problems confronting Jewry in the modern world and tensions within the Jewish community, written by authors of varying viewpoint and from different countries; and reflecting the loosening of religious ties in the secularism of the world today and the bewilderment felt by many who wish neither to hold their faith firmly nor to abandon it. The writers are deeply concerned about the situation of their people and command respect by the seriousness with which they discuss the problems. While the essays will be read mainly by Jews, others may find profit in looking with sympathy and understanding through this window into the life of the oft-tortured Jewish community, living mostly in a world not of its own making with which it must necessarily come to terms.

Social Studies

COUDERT, JO. *Advice From A Failure*. 286pp. Hodder and Stoughton. 30s.

Know yourself, said the Greek; and here is an American turning it all into a cosy chat. She writes about the stresses and strains of human relationships, emphasizing all the while that it is yourself with whom you have to live. Much of the book consists of a running commentary on marriage. The psychology is home-spun but at least the author has herself been through the mill.

HAVENDEN, M. A. *Estate Villages*. With contributions by D. S. Thornton and P. D. Wood. 219pp. Lund Humphries for the University of Reading. £2 10s.

The Berkshire downland villages of Ardington and Lockinge were chosen for this survey by the Reading Museum of English Rural Life, as they illustrate the creation, in the latter part of last century, of a Victorian model estate and its adaptation to the new conditions of today. It is an exhaustive study by a team of specialists of the life of these two small villages and the conduct of the great surrounding estate created by Lord Wantage, and it is given a present-day relevance by its examination of the social organization, living standards and farm economy of the present and recent times.

Sports and Pastimes

COWDEN, FREDERICK. *Fishing at a Glance*. 79pp. Pelham Books. 16s. This book is a kind of angler's index, divided into freshwater and sea and arranged with the fish in alphabetical order under the headings of Species, Type of Water, Tackle, Method, Time to Fish. It is useful therefore to anyone who wishes to catch a specific fish with whose habits he is unacquainted. There are some line drawings and photographs.

Bally's Hunting Directory. 1966-1967. 361pp. J. A. Allen. £2 10s. The sixtieth number of the directory.

Malta: The Story of Malta and her Stamps, reviewed in our issue of March 16 was published by Philatelic Publishers, and not by Harris Publications as stated.

SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND LIBRARY SERVICE

HARWELL AND WANTAGE RESEARCH LABORATORY

Applications are invited for posts in the Information Office and Library of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment.

The Information Office duties include working closely with experienced staff in preparing an Information Bulletin, maintaining records and answering scientific and technical enquiries. The Library duties cover reference and lending services and the acquisition and cataloguing of published material and technical reports.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should have as a minimum a G.C.E. at 'O' level in four subjects, including English Language and a science subject, or have an equivalent qualification.

The posts offer the opportunity to make a career in scientific information or library work, for which the possession of two 'A' levels in scientific subjects would be an advantage.

SALARY: At the appropriate point in the Scientific Assistant scale viz:—

£495 p.a. (at age 18) to £835 p.a. (at age 25 and highest entry point) to £1,055 p.a.

Send a postcard for further information and an application form to:

APPOINTMENTS SECTION (A.5169/236),
UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY,
ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH ESTABLISHMENT,
HARWELL, BERKS.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY LIBRARY
CLACTON-ON-SEA BRANCH

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians and students leaving Library Schools for 3 new posts of

Senior Library Assistant

Clacton-on-Sea has a population approaching 40,000. The Library Services comprise a Central Library, 2 Sub-Branches and a Mobile Library which serves the landward area. The recently completed Central Library (cost £105,000) will open in May, 1967.

Salary within the range £1,060-£1,435 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Letters of application (no forms) giving full particulars should be sent to The County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, Goldlay Gardens, Chelmsford, Essex.

South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

EXPERIENCED UDC CLASSIFIER

required to work in the Library at Scientia in Pretoria. This is one of the largest special libraries in Southern Africa and serves as a national scientific and technical library for the Republic. The successful applicant will preferably have a technological background.

Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience in the following range: £1,875×£75—£2,325×£150—£2,550.

Benefits: Generous leave, Pension Scheme, Group Insurance, Vacation Bonus, Medical Scheme, 5 day week.

Applications should be sent to: South African Science Office, Chichester House, 278 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

BOROUGH OF PONTEFRACT

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Are you interested in work with children? If so, and if you are a Chartered Librarian, you are invited to apply for the post of CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN in the Pontefract Public Library, salary on Grade A.P.III (£1,220 to £1,435) with the starting point according to qualifications and experience.

If you are not yet a Chartered Librarian but have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Library Association and are working for the Final Examination, you also may apply, the salary on Grade A.P.II (£1,020 to £1,220) with advancement to A.P.III. on passing the Final Examination.

Further particulars and an application form are obtainable from the undersigned and should be returned by first post on Monday, 1st May, 1967.

J. F. ROOK, Town Clerk.
Municipal Offices, Pontefract.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT
BRANCH LIBRARIAN
A.P.T. Grade III-IV (£1,180-£1,665)

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above post.

Appointment may be made at a suitable point within the salary scales, depending upon experience.

The Council will, in suitable case, make a contribution towards the cost of removal expenses.

The present vacancy is at the Bloxwich Library, which is a large modern Branch Library with an annual issue of 270,000 books; there is a fully equipped Library Theatre as an extension. Here is an opportunity for excellent experience in a greatly reorganized library service.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, should be sent not later than Friday 20th April.

Canvassing will disqualify and candidates must disclose any relationship to members or officers of the Council. Medical examination.

E. N. Bowler, Deputy Borough Librarian.
Central Library, Lichfield Street, WALSALL.

LIBRARIAN

—British European Airways require an Assistant Librarian at Heathrow Airport—London to undertake duties which include responsibility for a reference section, the control of inter-library loans and answering general enquiries. Applications are invited from women aged 21 or over who are Associates of the Library Association, or who are nearing completion of Part II of the Registration Examination. We expect at least two years' experience in a technical or public library on work similar to the duties mentioned above. Salary in the range £15 12s. 0d.—£22 3s. 0d. per week, according to qualifications and experience.

BEA — Apply to Personnel Officer, (TL) Engineering Base, BEA, Heathrow Airport - London, Hounslow, Middlesex.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
LIBRARIAN
at the Radiobiological Research Unit, HARWELL, DIDCOT, Berkshire.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified Librarians for the above appointment, which entails the usual library organisation required in a specialized library. Housing may be available at a later date. Superannuation, 5-day week. Salary according to qualifications and experience, but commencing within the range of £965 to £1,574. Applications, together with the names of two referees to: The Administrator. Reference FDB/17/29/.

BOROUGH OF MARGATE
BRANCH LIBRARIAN
New Library, Birchington

AP III £1,220—£1,435

Five-day week. Housing accommodation and removal expenses considered. Applications, giving names and addresses of two referees, invited from suitably qualified librarians by 17th April, 1967, to Borough Librarian, Central Library, Victoria Road, Margate.

T. F. SIDNELL, Town Clerk

NORTH-EASTERN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD, SCOTLAND
Foresterhill College
LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of Librarian at Foresterhill College, Aberdeen. The appointee will be responsible to the Principal for the planning, organization and general administration of the Library to be established at this new College of Nurse Education.

Salary is on the scale £892×£37(1)×£36(3)×£37(1)×£41(1) to £1,115 per annum with placing according to years of previous experience. Conditions of Service will be those approved by the Whitley Council for application to Administrative and Clerical Staff in the National Health Service.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, preferably previous employers, to the Secretary to the Board, 1 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, not later than 21st April, 1967.

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
LIBRARIES MUSEUM & ARTS DEPARTMENT
Applications are invited for the post of
DIRECTOR
Salary (£3,075-£3,615) plus London Weighting

from suitably qualified persons with an appropriate background and experience in the organisation and administration of a large public library service.

Application forms and full particulars from the Establishment Officer, Civic Centre, Wood Green, London, N.22. Closing date for receipt of applications 28th April, 1967.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES] 5s. a line (minimum 10s.), box numbers 2s., Semi-display £3 5s. an inch. Display £4 an inch.

ORDERS and Box replies to: Classified Advertisement Dept., Times Literary Supplement, Printing House Square, London, E.C.4. CENtral 2000, extn. 318. Telex 262622/3.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

LIBRARIANS

BARKING REGIONAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Longbridge Road, Dagenham

COLLEGE LIBRARIAN required.

Salary Scale A.P.T. [illegible] plus £[illegible] London Weighting.

Applicants should be chartered librarians with experience of a technical or technical college library.

Application form and further particulars from the Principal at the College.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS in the County Library Service:

LENDING LIBRARIAN, Slough Central, A.P. III/IV, £1,220-£1,665 p.a.

BRANCH LIBRARIAN, Wolverton Sandy, A.P. £1,020-£1,220 p.a.

MOBILE LIBRARIAN, Amersham A.P. II/III £820-£1,220 p.a.

N.J.C. Conditions of Service. Successful candidate subject to medical examination.

In approved cases the County Council makes a grant towards removal expenses up to a maximum of £100.

Further detail may be obtained from the County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, County Offices, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.

Applications (no forms), with the names and addresses of two referees, to the County Librarian, County Library Headquarters, County Offices, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, to be received by the 20th April, 1967.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DEPUTY LIBRARIAN from 1st September, 1967, or such other date as may be arranged. The duties of the post are of a broad administrative character as deputy to the University Librarian. Candidates should have good academic and professional qualifications and should have had wide experience in university, public, or special libraries. It is hoped to carry out a detailed review of all routine processes in the University Library and an active interest in modern techniques of librarianship is desirable.

Salary will be on the scale £2,730 by £105 to £3,255, and initial placing will depend on qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Librarian, University Library, Palace Green, Durham, to whom applications, together with the names of three referees, should be sent to arrive not later than 15th May, 1967.

BOROUGH OF FLEETWOOD
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of a SENIOR ASSISTANT (Male or Female). Salary in accordance with A.P. II (£1,020 to £1,220 per annum) of the National Joint Council Scheme of Conditions of Service for Local Authorities Administrative, &c. Services for Chartered Librarians.

The successful applicant will be expected to supervise a Branch Library and to work with children. Further information to be obtained from the Borough Librarian, Fielden Library, Dock Street, Fleetwood.

Consideration as to provision of Council House or 100 per cent Mortgage facilities and up to 50 per cent removal expenses.

Applications accompanied by the names of two referees must be received by me not later than 24th April, 1967. Canvassing will disqualify.

J. R. BARNES, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Department, Fleetwood.
3rd April, 1967.

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited from Chartered Librarians for the above post at a salary in accordance with A.P. Grade III (£1,220-£1,435).

Further details may be obtained from the City Librarian, Central Library, Broadway, Peterborough, by whom applications must be received, together with names and addresses of two referees, not later than 24th April, 1967.

C. Peter Clarke, Town Clerk,
Town Hall, Peterborough.

GLOUCESTER CITY LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified persons for the POST of ASSISTANT IN CHARGE of GRAMOPHONE [illegible]. Salary £820 to £1,220 per annum [illegible] can be obtained from the City Librarian [illegible]. Applications, stating age, qualifications [illegible] should reach the City Librarian [illegible], Brunswick Road, Gloucester, by [illegible] together with the names of two referees.

D. HALL, Town Clerk.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HARTLEPOOL

APPLICATIONS are invited from Librarians for the appointment of DIRECTOR of the PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, and ART GALLERY.

The salary offered is in accordance with Grade III/IV (£1,220 to £1,665 per annum) [illegible] the appointment is superannuable [illegible] the passing of a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, together with the names of two referees, must reach the [illegible] later than Wednesday, 26th April, 1967.

ERIC J. WAGGOTT, Town Clerk.

THE HONG KONG GOVERNMENT OFFICE
LONDON

has a vacancy for a qualified woman to take charge of a [illegible] specialized, reference library.

Minimum qualifications: A.L.A. of the Library Association or [illegible]. Salary: £1,318 to £1,532 [illegible] qualifications and experience.

Applications by April [illegible] to the Principal Information Officer, Hong Kong Government Office, 54 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

BOROUGH OF HYTHE
APPOINTMENT OF BOROUGH LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from Librarians for the above POST at a [illegible] (£1,220-£1,665) commencing [illegible] experience and qualifications. Duties [illegible] on 1st July, 1967, when the present [illegible] retires.

The new library was built in [illegible] well-used services in pleasant surroundings [illegible] estimate for book purchases for 1967 [illegible]. The percentage of registered readers [illegible] is about 54.

The appointment will be subject to Local Government Superannuation Acts [illegible] Scheme of Conditions of Service [illegible] tion and two months' notice [illegible] 100 per cent mortgage facilities [illegible] if desired.

Applications, stating age, details of qualifications, present and past experience, present salary and naming two referees, sent to reach the undersigned by [illegible] 1967.

Applicants should disclose any relationship to members or senior officers of the Council; canvassing will disqualify.

J. NOWELL, Town Clerk.
Municipal Offices, Hythe, Kent.

LINCOLNSHIRE (LINDSEY) HOLLAND) COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of SENIOR ASSISTANT [illegible] South Holland, based at Spalding. Salary A.P.III (£1,220 to £1,435). Assistance [illegible] removal expenses and lodging allowance [illegible] six months in approved cases.

Application form and further particulars from the County Librarian, 45 Newland, Lincoln.

Closing date, April 21, 1967.

BISHOP GROSSETESTE COLLEGE LINCOLN

Principal, Miss J. E. [illegible]

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified men and women for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, vacant in September. Salary within grade APT II to III [illegible] qualifications and experience.

Further details and application forms obtained from the Secretary. Applications to reach the college not later than April [illegible].

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Applications are invited from persons with good honours degrees and [illegible] experience for a post of [illegible] Librarian (Grade II) in the [illegible] Lending Department. Professional qualifications will be an additional recommendation.

The initial salary will be [illegible] range £1,470 to £2,095 per annum [illegible] scale rising to £2,610 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, by whom applications accompanied by the names of not more than three referees, should be received not later than 29th April, 1967.

Please quote reference RV/[illegible].

LONDON BOROUGH OF ENFIELD
BOROUGH LIBRARIAN'S DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following POSTS:—

SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN to undertake professional duties in the [illegible] reference services. Salary within the [illegible] to £1,510 including London Weighting according to qualifications and experience.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS [illegible] experience required. Salary [illegible] £895 to £1,295 including London Weighting.

Applications are to be addressed to the Borough Librarian, Central Library, Cecil Road, Enfield.

LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

Required as soon as possible DEPUTY REFERENCE LIBRARIAN (Commercial Section) A.P. III, £1,220-£1,435 plus London Weighting.

Forms from Chief Librarian, Islington Public Libraries, 68 Holloway Road, N.7, to whom completed forms should be returned by 13th April, 1967.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK
LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of FIRST ASSISTANT at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P. II (£1,020 to £1,220) plus appropriate London Weighting [illegible] experience will be taken into account [illegible] this post.

Application forms obtainable from the Establishment Division, Town Hall, Peckham Road, S.E.5 (RODney 6311, Extension [illegible]) [illegible] 14th April, 1967. Please quote [illegible].

CITY OF LONDON LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited for TWO POSTS of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN:

(a) Cataloguing and interloans.

(b) Administrative and book-orders.

Salary within the range £945 to £1,630 (£1,750 if chartered) according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further details from the Principal Lending Librarian, Guildhall, E.C.2. Closes 15th April, 1967.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY

APPLICATIONS are invited for a POST of LIBRARY ASSISTANT at the Institute of Psychiatry, a Postgraduate Medical School, which is about to move into a new building. Good G.C.E. and library experience essential; ability to type would be an advantage. Salary according to experience and qualifications.

Application forms from the Secretary, Institute of Psychiatry, The Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5, by whom completed applications should be received as soon as possible but in any event not later than 21st April. (Ref: LIB.)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

The University Library will have opportunities in August/September for a number of school leavers, or others in the 17-21 age group.

Library Assistants should preferably have G.C.E. qualifications and there are prospects of promotion for those with one or more Advanced level passes. Knowledge of typing is essential for some posts.

Initial salary, £520 to £700 according to age and qualifications, on a scale rising to £940. Five-day week, luncheon facilities; generous leave.

Apply in writing, stating age and qualifications, to Goldsmiths' Librarian, University of London Library, Senate House, W.C.1.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Children's Librarian. Initial Salary A.P. II (£1,020 to £1,220 p.a. annum). After completion of a general review of the establishment the post will carry progression to A.P. III on qualifying as a Chartered Librarian.

Applications giving particulars of qualifications and experience with names of two referees should reach the undersigned not later than 21st April, 1967.

P. A. TAYLOR, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Lowestoft.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DEPUTY LIBRARIAN. The Institute Library serves 2,600 full-time students, over 700 engaged on postgraduate studies and 400 academic staff. It is about to expand into much larger accommodation. The Deputy will play a full part in the control of existing library services and in planning new services.

Applicants must be university graduates, preferably in science or technology, and should have had considerable experience in libraries or information centres. Salary in the range £2,095 to £2,630, F.S.S.U.

Application forms may be obtained from the Registrar of the Institute, Manchester, to whom completed applications should be returned by 30th April, 1967.

OXFORD CITY LIBRARIES
LIBRARIAN IN CHARGE
CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT

A.P. Grade III (£1,220 to £1,435 per annum)

CHARTERED LIBRARIANS with suitable experience are invited to apply for the above post. Starting salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience.

Further details may be obtained from the City Librarian, Central Library, St. Aldate's, Oxford, to whom applications, with the names of two referees, should be sent.

Closing date for applications Friday, 14th April, 1967.

BOROUGH OF PENZANCE
PUBLIC LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians, preferably male, experienced in reference work, for the following APPOINTMENT, viz:—CHIEF ASSISTANT.

The salary will be within Grade A.P.T. II (£1,220 to £1,435) and a contribution towards removal expenses will be paid.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side; to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and the Local Government Superannuation Acts.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the undersigned by not later than 28th April, 1967.

E. O. WHEALE, Town Clerk.
Municipal Buildings, Penzance.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
PUBLIC LIBRARIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians and those recently qualified for the POST of REFERENCE LIBRARIAN at a salary in accordance with Grade A.P. III (£1,220 to £1,435 per annum).

Housing accommodation will be made available to married officers, if appropriate. Approved removal expenses will be paid after the completion of one year's service.

The appointment, which is subject to the National Scheme of Conditions of Service and to the passing of a medical examination, will be terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Details of the post and a form of application may be obtained from the City Librarian, Central Library, Northgate, Rochester, to whom applications, with the names of two referees, should be sent by 29th April, 1967.

G. E. CRACKLEN, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Rochester.
30th March, 1967.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
THE LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from Honours Graduates for TWO POSTS of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN: (a) Cataloguing and (b) Reader Services. Professional qualifications will be an additional recommendation, and for post (b) previous experience is desirable. Initial salary on the scale £1,105 to £1,340/£1,470 to £2,095, with F.S.S.U. provision.

Further particulars from the Registrar, to whom applications (three copies) should be sent by 22nd April, 1967.

SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
PARKES LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified persons for the POST of SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT (Cataloguer). Salary on scale £760 to £1,220 per annum. Starting point according to qualifications and experience. Initially the post is for two years, with possibility of transfer to permanent staff.

Applications (four copies) giving the name of two referees and a brief curriculum vitae should be sent not later than 22 April, 1967, to the Deputy Secretary, The University, Southampton, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT
STOCKPORT COLLEGE FOR FURTHER EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Chartered Librarians for the POST of full-time ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN in the College Library. Salary on Qualified Librarian's Scale under the National Salary structure, viz.: £1,020 to £1,220 per annum for Chartered Librarians.

Application forms, returnable by 21st April, 1967, from the Principal, Stockport College for Further Education, Wellington Road South, Stockport, Cheshire.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND
PUBLIC LIBRARIES
BRANCH LIBRARIAN

Salary within the Special Scales for Librarians £1,260 to £1,435. Candidates should be Chartered Librarians.

ASSISTANT CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN

Grade A.P.I, £820 to £1,020. Candidates should possess the Part I Examination.

Applications for the above-mentioned posts, giving full details of experience and qualifications, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the Director, Public Libraries, Museum and Art Gallery, Borough Road, Sunderland, by 21st April.

Both posts are superannuable and the successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination. Consideration will be given to the granting of mortgage facilities.

J. STOREY, Town Clerk.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY LIBRARY

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitably qualified Librarians for the POST of BRANCH LIBRARIAN at BRAMLEY. Salary will be on Librarians grade £820 to £1,435 per annum. Entry point on the scale to be determined by qualifications and experience.

Assistance with house purchase and generous removal and disturbance allowances available in approved cases.

Further particulars are obtainable from the County Librarian, 140 High Street, Esher, Surrey, whom applications must reach within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX
THE LIBRARY

Applications are invited for the POST of

SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

The salary scales are:—

Grade I. £700 by £40 to £1,020 per annum.

Grade II. £950 by £50 to £1,150 per annum.

Grade III. £1,150 by £50 to £1,350 per annum.

Candidates should have library experience and/or professional qualifications. Placing on the scales will be according to these. Duties in the first instance will be mainly cataloguing and classification.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Assistant Registrar (Establishment), The University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, to whom applications (quoting reference 11/7/TLS) should be sent by 17th April, 1967.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES
ABERYSTWYTH

APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENTS in the CATALOGUING DEPARTMENT or the READER SERVICE. Grading will be ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN for honours graduates (with professional qualifications as additional recommendation), or SENIOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT for Chartered Librarians. Salary in either scale [illegible] per annum.

Applications, giving the names of two referees, should be sent not later than 19th April to the Registrar, from whom further particulars of the appointments may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATES, with either professional qualifications or experience in a university library, for the POST of ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (cataloguing) in the College Library. A knowledge of Greek and Latin would be of particular advantage.

The salary will be either within the scale £895 by £30 to £1,050 or £1,105 by £60 to £1,580 per annum according to qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, to whom applications (six copies) must be sent by Saturday, 29th April, 1967.

WARWICKSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
RUGBY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

SUB-LIBRARIAN—READER SERVICES

APPLICATIONS are invited from Chartered Librarians for this new post which will be filled as soon as possible. The appointment will be made on the A.P. III Scale, £1,220 to £1,435.

Financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses will be given in approved cases.

Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Rugby College of Engineering Technology, Eastlands, Rugby. Completed forms should be returned to the Principal not later than 10 days from the appearance of this advertisement.

LIBRARIANS (GRADE IV) in GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

APPLICATIONS are invited from men and women for the following POSTS.

Candidates must have had some practical experience of librarianship and must (a) have passed one of the following professional examinations of the Library Association, viz., the Registration Examination (1963 or earlier), the Part II (Final) examination (1964 or subsequently), or the postgraduate professional examination; or (b) have otherwise attained Associateship of the Library Association; or (c) hold an approved university degree, or diploma, in librarianship.

LONDON AREA POSTS

(a) Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, S.W.1.

(b) Defence Intelligence Library, W.C.2.

(c) Army Central Library, N.[illegible]

(d) Royal Naval Staff College, Greenwich, S.E.10; an interest in economics, politics, and naval or military history or allied subject an advantage.

(e) Department of Education and Science, W.1; a reading knowledge of French and German.

(f) Ministry of Housing and Local Government, S.W.1.

(g) Institute of Geological Sciences, S.W.7.

(h) Ministry of Overseas Development, S.W.1; experience in the use of economic materials.

(i) Ministry of Power, S.W.1.

(j) Ministry of Public Building and Works, S.E.1.

(k) Ministry of Technology, Central Library, W.C.2.

(l) Board of Trade, S.W.1 (four posts).

(m) Ministry of Transport, S.E.1 (two posts); some familiarity with foreign languages an advantage.

STARTING SALARY: £750 (at 20) to £1,040 (at 25 or over), possibly higher at 26 or over. Scale maximum £1,512. Post (d) has slightly lower salary scale. Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects are good. No evening or weekend duty in most of the posts.

POSTS OUTSIDE THE LONDON AREA

(i) Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, Hampshire (four posts).

(ii) Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Lincs.

(iii) Command Library, H.Q. Eastern Command, Hounslow, Middlesex.

(iv) Command Library, H.Q. Southern Command, Bulford, near Salisbury, Wilts.

(v) Military Engineering Experimental Establishment, Christchurch, Hants; scientific background or training an advantage.

(vi) Central Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge, Surrey.

(vii) Royal Military College of Science, Shrivenham, Swindon, Wilts; scientific background or training an advantage.

(viii) Safety in Mines Research Establishment, Sheffield; scientific background or training an advantage.

(ix) Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; an interest in biology and a working knowledge of Russian and German desirable.

STARTING SALARY: £685 (at 20) to £970 (at 25 or over); possibly higher at 26 or over. Scale maximum £1,457. Post (ii) has slightly higher salary scales. Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects are good.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, Savile Row, London, W.1, for application form, quoting 6660/67/1. Closing date, 1st May, 1967.

COLLEGE OF ALL SAINTS
TOTTENHAM, N.17

LIBRARIAN required as Deputy to the Tutor-Librarian, to assist in the day-to-day work of the library in this expanding voluntary College of Education (Church of England). Applicants should be Chartered Librarians or have passed the Library Association's Part II Examination. The appointment is to be made as soon as possible, but applications from students in library schools completing their courses Summer, 1967, will also be considered. The post might be residential, with emoluments, if desired.

Salary on the scale £1,060-£1,435 plus London Allowance, with entry at point appropriate to experience.

Applications, including names of two referees, to the Principal within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement. Pre-application inquiries may be made to the Tutor-Librarian. (Telephone TOTtenham 2832, ex. 42.)

ROYAL ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ASSISTANT (female), aged 18 to 25, required for the Society's Library. Minimum requirements five "O" levels, including English and preferably Biology and a foreign language. Good typist essential. Salary according to age and experience. Hours 9.30 to 5 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Write to Royal Entomological Society, 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.

THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E.1, has a vacancy for a LIBRARIAN, Grade IV, to help set up a new dissemination and retrieval of information service. Duties will include the evaluation and indexing of current periodical literature, classification and the compilation of a thesaurus, stock revision and general bibliographical and inquiry work. The post, which is open to men or women aged 22 or over, will be temporary initially with prospects of permanency. Salary: £874 to £1,232 according to age and experience, rising to £1,532. Five-day week. Candidates must hold an approved university diploma in librarianship, or have passed the Registration Examination, or the 1964 or subsequent Part II (Final) Examination of the Library Association. Anyone who has taken the necessary examination but who has not yet heard the result, may apply. Application forms from the Manager (PE 2062) Ministry of Labour, Professional and Executive Register, Atlantic House, Farringdon Street, E.C.4. Closing date: 17th April, 1967.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

URWICK DIEBOLD LIMITED, one of the leading firms of computer consultants in this country, is setting up a Technical Library and Information Service as a support service to its consultants (in association with the well established Information Department of the parent company, Urwick, Orr & Partners Limited).

APPLICATIONS are therefore invited from experienced librarians who have studied for the Registration Examination of the Library Association or are others more suitably qualified. Typing is essential. The successful applicant will have the ability to communicate with people at all levels and be capable of setting up and maintaining this comprehensive Technical Library. Initial salary commensurate with age and experience. Hours 9.15 a.m.-5.15 p.m.; luncheon vouchers; three weeks' holiday.

Please apply in writing, giving brief details of education and career to date, to

J. Gordon Cormack, Personnel Selection Service, Urwick Diebold Limited, St. Andrew's House, 40 Broadway, London, S.W.1,

quoting reference BR 193.

(continued on back page)

PUBLIC AND UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF EXAMINATIONS (ENGLISH)

A POST in London will become available in September, 1967, for a GRADUATE (man or woman), with a high honours degree in English or in English with another subject. Experience of school or university teaching desirable. Preference may be given to candidates under 35 years of age.

DUTIES include responsibility for English papers ranging from those at university honours level in Language and Literature, which demand scholarship of a high order, to straightforward tests in the understanding and use of the language; there are opportunities for devising new types of test. The post also involves administrative work concerned with recruitment and selecting for posts in the Civil Service, and the control of examinations up to honours degree level.

STARTING SALARY will take account of experience and, at age 28 or over, will be on the scale £1,653 to £2,973. There is provision for starting pay above existing salary for a successful candidate from the educational field.

Subject to certain conditions, teaching service may be aggregated with civil service for superannuation purposes. F.S.S.U. may in some circumstances count as qualifying service. Promotion possibilities within the Commission or to the Administrative Class.

WRITE to Civil Service Commission, 23 Savile Row, London, W.1, for application form, quoting 6660/67. Closing date: 25th April, 1967.

HAILE SELASSIE I UNIVERSITY ETHIOPIA

APPLICATIONS are invited for POST of MEDICAL LIBRARIAN in the Faculty of Medicine. Professional qualification essential; previous relevant experience desirable. Salary (free of Ethiopian Income Tax for expatriates) £2,143 per annum. Initial contract for two years, with possibility of extension for further years. Housing allowance. Air travel and baggage allowance for appointee and dependants.

Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees by 4 May, 1967, to Inter-University Council, 33 Bedford Place, London, W.C.1, from whom particulars may be obtained.

HAILE SELASSIE I UNIVERSITY ETHIOPIA

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following APPOINTMENTS in the DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH:—

(a) INSTRUCTORS in ENGLISH (SEVEN POSTS). Candidates should be graduates in English, Modern Languages, or Classics. Postgraduate training in the teaching of English as a second or foreign language and some teaching experience required. Appointees will teach first year English and tutorials.

(b) INSTRUCTORS or ASSISTANT PROFESSORS in ENGLISH (FOUR POSTS). Postgraduate training as in (a) above required. Appointees will teach English language to second year students.

(c) LANGUAGE LABORATORY SUPERVISOR (Assistant Professor level). Candidates should be graduates in Linguistics or language with relevant experience. Postgraduate training as in (a) above also required.

Salary scales (free of Ethiopian Income tax for expatriates): Instructor £1,342 to £1,714 per annum; Assistant Professor £1,714 to £2,142 per annum. Housing allowance. Travel costs for appointees and dependants and baggage allowance. Initial contracts for two years with possible two-year extensions.

Detailed applications (six copies) naming three referees by 2 May, 1967, to Inter-University Council, 33 Bedford Place, London, W.C.1, from whom particulars are available.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER, 13
LECTURER OR ASSISTANT LECTURER IN GERMAN

APPLICATIONS invited for this post from graduates qualified to teach a period of German literature after 1500. Salary ranges p.a.: Lecturer, £1,470 to £2,630 (with bar-line £2,270); Assistant Lecturer, £1,105 to £1,340. F.S.S.U.

Particulars and application forms (returnable by May 5th) obtainable from the Registrar. Quote Ref.: 32/67/TL.

PUBLIC AND UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
(Proposed Polytechnic)

APPLICATIONS are invited from Fellows of the Library Association for the following new appointments in connexion with the development of degree courses:

PRINCIPAL LECTURER—main subject Bibliography.

SENIOR LECTURER—main subject Information Science.

Application forms and full details obtainable from the Principal, College of Commerce, College Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1.

Salary Scale:

Principal Lecturer, £2,380 to £2,600.

Senior Lecturer, £2,130 to £2,380.

Applications to be submitted within 14 days.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES BARBADOS

APPLICATIONS are invited for (a) LECTURESHIP or (b) ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP in ENGLISH at the College of Arts and Science. Salary scales: (a) £1,550 to £2,610 per annum; (b) £1,270 to £1,410 per annum. Child allowance. F.S.S.U. Family passages. Triennial study leave. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by 2 May, 1967, by persons living in the Americas and Caribbean area to Registrar, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica, and by all others to Inter-University Council, 33 Bedford Place, London, W.C.1. Further particulars may be obtained similarly.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Poplar Technical College, Poplar High Street, E.14.—Required as soon as possible, ASSISTANT LECTURER, Grade B, to assist in the teaching of ENGLISH and development of General Studies. Previous teaching experience desirable. Salary scale, £955 to £1,625 (plus London allowance £30 with additions for qualifications); starting point depends on qualifications, training and experience. Assistance may be given towards household removal expenses. Application forms, returnable within 14 days, from Secretary of College.

OTHER VACANT APPOINTMENTS

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH
ROYAL CANCER HOSPITAL
Chester Beatty Research Institute
Fulham Road, S.W.3

Requires a TYPIST for Bibliographical work. Duties include typing of cataloguing cards, library bulletins, bibliographies and general correspondence. Accuracy essential. Salary in region £680-£770 according to qualifications and experience; superannuable. Apply with names of two referees to the Secretary, 34 Sumner Place, S.W.7, quoting Ref. 101/B/15.

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS AND THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY
MANAGING EDITOR

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of MANAGING EDITOR, with the status of Assistant Secretary.

Candidates must have a working knowledge of publishing, particularly of journals.

Salary in range £2,500 to £3,500 per annum.

Applications should be marked Personal and sent to Dr. L. Cohen, Secretary, The Institute of Physics and The Physical Society, 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, from whom further details may be obtained.

Closing date for application: 1st May.

APPLICATIONS are invited from zoology graduates, including retired zoologists, for posts as RECORDERS for the Society's "Zoological Record". The duties include classification of scientific literature and will be undertaken at the British Museum (Natural History) or at the Zoological Society.

Applications, in writing, giving full details of education, qualifications and experience, should be sent to Establishment Officer, Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

EDITOR of GLADSTONE DIARIES needs a further GRADUATE research assistant, to work in Central London from 1 September on mid-nineteenth-century political and church questions. Must know elements of subject, and be patient, accurate, and assiduous, and read at least two of these languages: French, German, Italian, Latin, ancient Greek. Starting salary up to £900 plus F.S.S.U.; two annual increases of £100.—Apply by 20th April, with names of two references—one copy, in own manuscript—to M. R. D. Foot, care of Lambeth Palace Library, London, S.E.1.

LITERARY

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE 150TH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER now on sale. From newsagents, 3s. 6d. Yearly subscription £2 8s. (including postage) from the publishers. For sample copy of recent issue send 6d. stamp to Dept. TS, 45 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

ENJOY WRITING?—Then write for profit. Send for *Writer's Handbook* (free) detailing countless opportunities for beginners or experienced.—Writer's Ring (TLS), Clun, Craven Arms, Shropshire.

OUTPOSTS.—Poems welcomed for future issues. Stamped addressed envelope to Howard Sergeant, 209 East Dulwich Grove, London, S.E.22.

PETER SMITH LITERARY SERVICES can help you get your book published. The director of this Literary Agency is a publisher, author, editor and bookseller as well as an Agent. Quite frankly, your Agent ought to be able to write himself. Peter Smith has had eight books published by firms such as Heinemann and Hutchinson; he founded his own publishing house which was merged with Hodder and Stoughton; he runs a flourishing Bookshop. Expert advice is available on all aspects of publishing. Send 6d. stamp for free brochure Books Are Our Business, to Peter Smith Literary Services, 29 [illegible] Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

PURCELL ROOM. General Manager, J. Denison, C.B.E. Adjoining Royal Festival Hall. 7.45 p.m. Sunday, 9th April. The Poetry Society presents Barbara Jefford and Robert Hardy in A Recital of Love Poetry. Tickets 10s. 7s. and 4s. from the Royal Festival Hall or The Poetry Society, 21 Earls Court Square, S.W.5. FRE. 2551.

SAOF, new U.S.A. Humanities Review, invites MSS, verse, fiction, criticism and book reviews.—Box 1221, University Station, Laramie, Wyoming 82070.

WRITE FOR PROFIT.—Send for interesting free booklet describing openings for new writers.—Regent Institute (Dept. 113), Palace Gate, London, W.8.

THEATRES

MERMAID. CIT. 7656 (Restaurant 2835). 8 and 8.40 (Mon. and Tues. 8.40 only). JACK MacGOWRAN in Sean O'Casey's SHADOW OF A GUNMAN and A POUND ON DEMAND.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

AUTOGRAPHS. — Top cash prices paid for letters and documents of famous people.—Send for FREE brochure on "How to sell your autographs". Charles F. Hamilton, 25 East 53rd Street, New York, N.Y.

BOOKS AND PRINTS

AMERICAN BOOKS, NEW, OLD, OUT OF PRINT. For any book you want just write to ORSAY BOOKS, 46-32 E. [illegible] Avenue, Rego Park, New York City, N.Y. 11374.

CAT. 21 NOW READY. Modern Lit., Fine Presentation Copies, Ltd. Edns., etc. Large selection of Churchilliana, Sassoon, Lawrence, etc. Also collection of signed and presentation copies of books to and from Theodore Roosevelt and associated material, including a book from Roosevelt to Sir Rider Haggard, etc. Similar books and Walmsley, F. Whitson, 67 Belmont Av., Cockfosters, Herts.

LEARNED and scientific periodicals in all languages wanted.—H. PORDES, 529b Finchley Road, London, N.W.3. HAM. 9878.

LETTERS of interest bought on War and Politics.—Write to Emory, History, 44 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7.

MEET Books and People at the American Bookstore in Eversholt.

USED BOOKS. Cheap Reliable. Lists sent—Silverdale, 1152 Argyle Street, Glasgow.

WANTED, all first editions of W. B. and Jack Yeats, Lady Gregory, Samuel Beckett, Synge and all Abbey Theatre Material. Carters, 2 Topsfield Parade, Hornsey, London, N.8.

WANTED, all first editions, proof copies, autograph letters of Anthony [illegible], also magazines containing contributions by. Any copies of new verse, contemporary poetry and prose, and all literary periodicals 1930-1966. Carters, 2 Topsfield Parade, Hornsey, London, N.8.

TYPING

DUPLICATING, Typewriting, Tapes and Theses. Photocopying. Swift Rang, 21 Heath Street, London, N.W.3. HAM. 5[illegible].

MISS B. M. HUNTER wishes to announce a change of address to: 14 Clifton Drive, Wollaton Park, Nottingham. Telephone 282160. Past and future customers will continue to receive prompt attention.

STELLA FISHER SECRETARIAL LTD. 436 Strand, W.C.2. TEM. 6644. Duplicating, Translation, Typewriting.

TYPING, MSS, etc., 3s. 6d. 1,000 words. Carol Goodlock, 10 Evendene Road, Evesham, Worcs.

TYPING by experienced Secretary, 3s. 1,000 words. Write Box H.1187, The Times, E.C.4. Tel. 907-3107.

TYPING—Mrs. Bird, Flat 1, 2 Alexandra Terrace, Exmouth, Devon. Phone 4117.

TYPIST IN SEARCH OF AUTHORS. Faster. Highly recommended. Mrs. Dallas Lee, 20 Grosvenor Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.

TYPEWRITING, 3s. 6d. 1,000 words. J. Ryland, 2 Marlins Close, St. Paul's Cray, Orpington.

MSS. expertly and accurately. ID. P. TYPING, 2 hour service. Postal from GRANITE TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING, 92 The Street, Rustington, Sussex. Rustington 5530.

PERSONAL

INTERNATIONAL Residential Club.—100 double and single rooms; £3 per week, partly board.—12 Parkhill Road, East Croydon, London. Tel. Croydon 2614.

POEMS published: Brookham Magazine.—Ken Geering, 1 Denham, Hindhead, Surrey.

WANTED, INTELLIGENT, unbiased British publisher of sincere un-Rhodesian spirit for French-Canadian writer, Gerald R. Starke, already published with success in Paris in both French and English, whose work has been appreciated by many eminent writers and critics and of whom Henry Miller has said: "He has that rare thing called genius". Write to Box H.1243, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

EXPERIENCED BOOK CATALOGUER offers his services for a reasonable fee.—Write Box H.1214, The Times, E.C.4.

SITUATION WANTED. American couple, Ph.D. Candidates, seek employment in exchange for room and board from mid-June to mid-September.—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hall, care of Department of English, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 43210, U.S.A.

GALLERIES AND EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond Street, W.1. Old Masters—Recent Acquisitions. 9.30-5.30, Saturdays 9.30-1.0.

THE ARCADE GALLERY, 28 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. Mannerist and Baroque paintings, European, Asian and African sculpture.

BRITISH MUSEUM—admission free; open weekdays 10-5 and Sundays 2.30-6. Current exhibitions include "Renaissance French Illuminated Manuscripts", "Chinese Painting—The Last Three Hundred Years" and "Poetry in The Making".

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE. Paintings by Leonard French (Australia). Until 16th April. Weekdays 10-5.30. Sundays 2.30-6.

FURNEAUX GALLERIES, 23 Church Road, Wimbledon, London (946-6714). Special April Exhibition Water Colours—Graeme Clark, Ritchie, Rushbury, Hilder, Edward Bawden, Donald Blake. 10-5.30 (including Saturdays).

LEFEVRE GALLERY, 30 Bruton Street, W.1. French and English Watercolours and Drawings on view. Daily 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

SOUTH LONDON ART GALLERY
Peckham Road, S.E.5

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers

1st April to 22nd April

Weekdays 10-6. Sundays 3-6. Free.

The Stansbury Collection of original Prints may be seen on Mondays-Fridays between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Saturdays by appointment.

STABLE GALLERY, Lower Tilbury, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. During April STILL MORRISON; RODNEY FITT. Open every day including Sunday afternoons.

EDUCATIONAL

STUDY AT HOME—Postal Tuition for G.C.E. "O" and "A", London University Degrees (B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc.Econ., LL.B., B.D.) and Diplomas. Courses in Classical and Modern Languages, and Literature.—Prospectus from W. Shaw Fletcher, C.B.E., LL.B., Dept. 1581, Wolsey Hall, Oxford. (Established 1894.)

W. B. YEATS

The 8th Yeats International Summer School 13 August to 26 August, 1967, Sligo, Ireland. Directed by Dr. T. R. Henn. Lectures, Seminars, "Brains Trust" discussions on aspects of Yeats Scholarship, Anglo-Irish Literature and History, conducted by distinguished Irish, British and American Scholars. Plays, Excursions, Recitals.—Write Mrs. Kathleen Moran, Stephen St., Sligo, Ireland, for information and brochure.